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## Kissinger Arrives Today

## U.S., China Put Improvement In Relations in Deep Freeze

By Joseph Lelyveld

HONG KONG, Nov. 24 (NYT).—On his last trip to Peking a year ago, Henry Kissinger put his name to a joint communiqué that promised further efforts "to promote the normalization of relations between China and the United States." It also said that "the scope" of the quasi-embassies set up by the two countries in their capitals would "continue to be expanded."

If that communiqué is any benchmark, Sino-American relations are now in a state of inertia. Normalization has not been promoted, mainly because the United States is in no hurry to carry out the disengagement from Taiwan that was promised in vague language in the communiqué.

There has been any expansion of the functions of the diplomatic missions—called liaison offices—it has been invisible to the naked eye. For all the promises that were once held out, the missions still have very little business to transact.

American diplomats have no doubt that Peking is still intensely interested in the establishment of full diplomatic relations. That would require the abrogation of the American security treaty with the Nationalists on Taiwan who are still recognized as "the Republic of China" by the United States. But other diplomats say that China's appetite for closer relations with the American "superpower"—indeed, with any industrial power—appears to have been sated, at least momentarily.

Thus when the U.S. secretary of state tomorrow lands in Peking for the seventh time in 40 months, he will be offering little and expecting little.

"Kissinger's China achievement means a great deal to him, but it is in the past," a diplomat said. "I think he sees himself as over the hill in China."

Less Threatened  
How does Peking see it? Indications are that the Chinese are disappointed in Mr. Kissinger but not disenchanted. In a very Chinese way, they seem still pa-

tient in their impatience for movement on Taiwan.

They have told recent visitors that they feel less threatened by the Soviet Union. Détente is a myth, they argue, for Moscow still regards Washington as its main rival. In what may have been intended as a shot across Mr. Kissinger's bow—a warning that they too understand the politics of triangulation—they are ready to negotiate a non-aggression pact.

The internal ideological campaign that surfaced in Peking soon after Mr. Kissinger's last visit had anti-foreign overtones. The American trade boom in the first few months of the year was the only bright spot in an otherwise bleak picture.

But as the campaign waxed and waned, the exchanges of scholars and entertainers were restored to their previous, limited level. Now, because the Chinese have obvious trade deficit problems and a diminished need for American grain, trade is slumping badly: The \$1.25-billion figure that was forecast for 1974 will be short by at least 30 percent.

From every point of view then, the relationship is leveling off. The U.S. liaison office in Peking is less isolated than it was at the start of the year but only because its new chief, George Bush, accepts diplomatic invitations that his more aloof predecessor, David Bruce, turned down. American diplomats felt cut off from the Chinese but no more so than diplomats from nations that enjoy "normal" relations with Peking.

Unknown Quantity  
Mr. Kissinger will be negotiating on behalf of a new President, a relatively unknown quantity to the Chinese who have not sought to conceal their continued regard for Mr. Nixon.

On whose behalf his Chinese opposite numbers will be speaking is even less clear. His negotiating partner in his previous six visits, Chou En-lai, has been undergoing a hospital convalescence of extraordinary duration—five months so far—without either apparent progress or drastic deterioration in his condition. No doubt he has not been well, but as the months wear on it seems increasingly obvious that he finds the hospital a convenient, political retreat.

Premier, Chou's surrogate—Teng Hsiao-ping, a deputy premier, and Chen Jian-hua, the new foreign minister—are skillful men, but they do not have a fraction of the political authority wielded when he welcomed Mr. Nixon to Peking.

It is unclear that any one person in China holds that authority today, or that Chairman Mao has become more politically and psychologically than a race for superiority, in the view of many officials.

Mr. Kissinger said in a news conference that the proposed plan would "mean that a cap has been put on the arms race for a period of 10 years."

Security Cited  
"That cap is substantially below the capabilities of the other side," he said. "The element of security, inherent in an arms race in which both sides are attempting to anticipate not only the actual programs but the capabilities of the other side, will be substantially reduced."

Mr. Kissinger said it was possible that the total arsenals now held by both sides would be reduced under the second, the Soviet Union's arsenal definitely would undergo a reduction—some of its weapons are inferior—and a technical evaluation would be required before it could be decided whether there would be a reduction in American weapons.

Achievement of the accord and the apparent amity in which Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev were able to negotiate brought elation to Mr. Ford's party.

"The President will return home in triumph," Ronald Nessen, the White House press secretary, told Mr. Kissinger in the presence of a reporter.

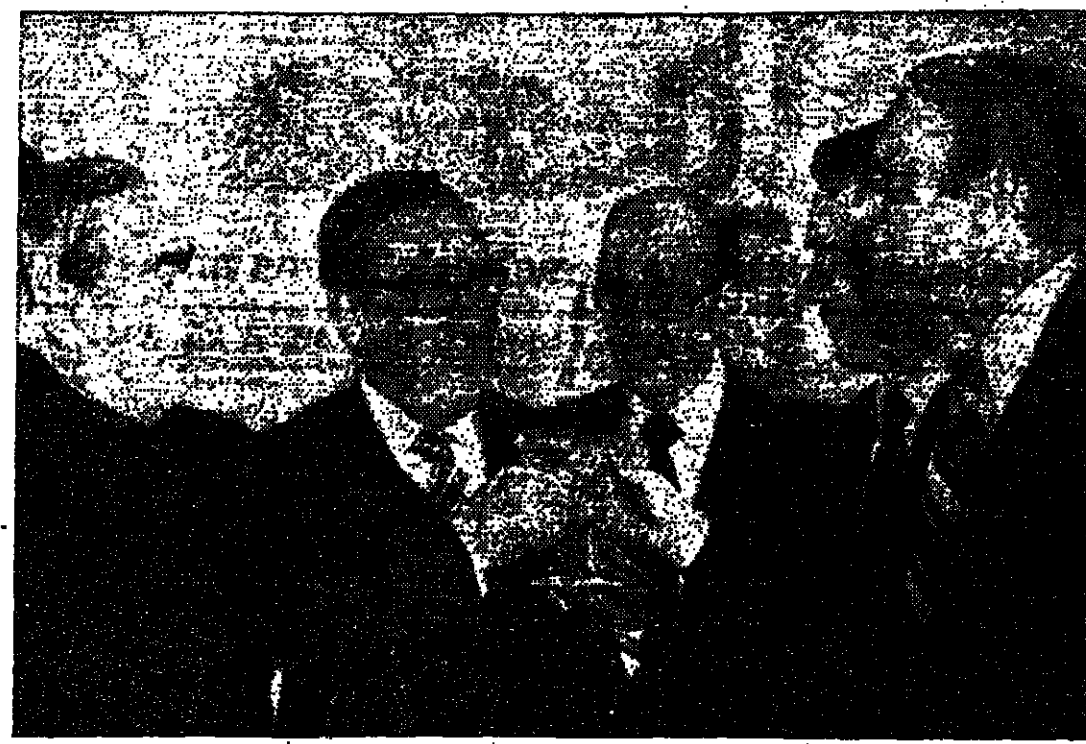
In discussing with Mr. Nessen what kind of statement Mr. Ford should make on his return, Mr. Kissinger said, "I think the President should be modest. The agreement will speak for itself. The back of this thing has been broken."

Groundwork Laid  
The groundwork for today's accord had been laid in negotiations last month between Mr. Kissinger and Mr. Brezhnev. In the talks here, Mr. Kissinger was in attendance throughout.

Arms control dominated the talks here. Mr. Kissinger said the Middle East, European security and other issues were discussed, but not at length. The

Hijack Signal Sent  
By Error by Pilot  
NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Federal Aviation Administration officials yesterday reported that an Air France Boeing 707 jetliner, traveling from Paris to New York, transmitted a hijack signal by mistake shortly before the plane touched down at noon (1900 GMT).

FBI agents rushed to Kennedy Airport when the signal was transmitted by Flight 105, a spokesman said, but quickly learned that the pilot had mistakenly transmitted a signal on a special frequency indicating that a hijack had taken place.



A TOAST—President Ford and Leonid Brezhnev clink glasses after signing nuclear pact. Looking on (center, from left) are Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, Anatoly Dobrynin, Soviet Ambassador to the United States, and Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko.

## Ford, Brezhnev Set Tentative Arms Limits

(Continued from Page 1)  
The most important since President Nixon and Mr. Brezhnev reached an interim agreement on offensive arms control on May 26, 1972. That agreement, which does not cover all weapons, expires in 1977.

Mr. Ford and Mr. Brezhnev, the statement said, "are convinced that a long-term agreement on this question would be a significant contribution to improving relations between the U.S. and the U.S.S.R., to reducing the danger of war and enhancing world peace."

The Provisions  
According to the statement, agreement was reached that negotiations next year on a 10-year treaty will be based on the following provisions:

• "The new agreement will incorporate the relevant provisions of the interim agreement of May 26, 1972, which will remain in force until October, 1977."

• "The new agreement will cover the period from October, 1977, through Dec. 31, 1985."

• "Based on the principle of equality and equal security, the new agreement will include the following limitations: A. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of strategic delivery vehicles (including bombers). B. Both sides will be entitled to have a certain agreed aggregate number of intercontinental ballistic missiles and submarine-launched ballistic missiles equipped with multiple independently targetable warheads (MIRVs)."

There apparently was no assurance that the degree of destructive force for the two sides would be equal, but each side now has the capability of destroying the other several times over, and the race for additional weapons has become more political and psychological than a race for superiority, in the view of many officials.

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Soares Is Ready To Meet Rebels  
KINSHASA, Zaire, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Foreign Minister Mario Soares of Portugal said today he was ready for a dialogue with all the liberation movements in African territories still controlled by his country, the Zaire press agency reported.

In Algiers, meanwhile, Portuguese and African nationalist delegations reported progress in negotiations on independence for the Portuguese Islands of São Tomé and Príncipe.

Middle East took about one hour.

Mr. Kissinger said: "The discussions on the Middle East, I think, may have contributed, and we hope will contribute, to a framework of restraint in enabling the two countries that have such a vital interest in the area to stay in touch with each other."

## Nepal—A Hapless Position Between Two Giants of Asia

By Lewis M. Simons

KATMANDU, Nov. 24 (UPI).—The tiny state along the Himalayan cycle lane and the larger, but no less dingy, shops on New Road are crisscrossed by shoppers these days—nearly all of them Indians in search of "phoren," luxury goods they can't buy at home.

As the Indians bargain with Nepalese shopkeepers over Japanese tape recorders and German food tins, small contingents of Chinese technicians, clad in blue cotton jackets and trousers, stroll quietly by. They look but can't buy.

The contrast between the excited wealthy Indians and the hapless Chinese is a reflection of Nepal's position between the two giants of Asia.

India dominates Nepalese life, in the barracks as well as in the councils of government. The Chinese watch disapprovingly but for the most part silent.

Blocked from all access to the sea by 260 miles of Indian territory, its population of 12 million utterly overwhelmed by more than 1 billion Indians and Chinese, Nepal has virtually no control over its own destiny.

Generations of Nepalese kings have responded to this unhappy circumstance by striving to establish their little country as a buffer zone between the two giants. Learning alternately to bow to King or New Delhi, as the political winds dictate, the kings have by and large succeeded in this effort.

"We are the world's leading experts in walking the tightrope," said one Foreign Ministry official.

They're probably the world's most legitimately nonaligned nation," commented a Middle Eastern diplomat who has been in Nepal for several years. "Poor but honest."

According to a recent UN Development Program survey, Nepal is the poorest country on the UN list of 25 most underdeveloped nations. Population is growing at 2.2 percent a year and development is barely keeping pace. Per capita income has dropped in the last few years from \$50 a year to \$32.

In fact, Nepal's level of poverty is all but impossible to determine monetarily. "Most of our people live in a completely demonetized society," said Finance Minister Bishnu Bahadur Thapa. The majority of Nepalese live in the lovely largely inaccessible foothills and mountains in the shadows of the massive Himalayas.

So pervasive are the Himalayas in Nepal's national life that they separate the people not just from China and Central Asia but from each other. An American who lives in Kathmandu told of meeting a Nepalese mountain dweller in the hills recently.

"The man was dressed in the rough yak wool clothes of the mountain people and was striding downhill in the general direction of Kathmandu with a heavy basket on his back, the weight partly relieved by a strap across his forehead."

When the American asked him in Nepali where he was headed, the mountain man paused for a

moment and then looked up. "To Nepal," he answered.

Backwardness and poverty and the basic necessity of keeping Nepal delicately balanced between India and China are the major worries facing King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah, Nepal's 35-year-old ruler.

"Basically, my concern revolves around the need to safeguard the country's survival as an independent and sovereign member in the family of nations and that of speeding up the pace of economic progress throughout the kingdom," the King said in a recent interview.

King Birendra, who ascended the throne when his father, King Mahendra, died nearly three years ago, knows that Nepal's domestic progress is inextricably linked to its foreign relations, and far more to India than to any other country.

While the country's border with India is about the same length as its frontier with China, the Himalayas form an insurmountable barrier to the Chinese. The Indian border is wide open; King Birendra acknowledged this important difference when he said in response to a question, "We deal with these two states on different levels."

India doesn't hesitate to exercise its economic and political control over Nepal. Completely landlocked, Nepal's lifeline is a road known as the Raj Path, or King's way, which links Kathmandu with the eastern Indian state of Bihar.

Ninety per cent of Nepal's external trade goes to or through India—much of it in the form of illegal grain smuggling—and most of it moves along the Raj Path, which controls the flow of goods from the port of Calcutta. Right now, a bridge and part of the road are damaged and the Indians are dragging their feet about getting the repairs done.

Although China put in a road from Kathmandu to Tibet, which Peking controls, the distance is great and weather conditions are tough. So even China must depend on Indian goodwill to trade with Nepal.

India never lets Nepal forget its utter dependence. Periodically, the Indian government makes a generous move, as it did when it recently offered the Nepalese good terms on surely needed petroleum products. But last September, when students in Kathmandu demonstrated against the Indian annexation of Sikkim, New Delhi overreacted and withdrew its ambassador.

"The Indians seem to enjoy keeping Nepal nervous," commented one Western diplomat. "They never let them forget they can't survive without India's good graces."

## After Anti-Israel Action

## Bitterness, Bid for Moderation Mark End of UNESCO Paris

By Nan Robertson

PARIS, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The director-general of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization urged its 153 member states yesterday to resolve their disputes through dialogue and tolerance rather than confrontation.

But the final sessions of the organization's biennial general conference were marked by a series of anti-Israel resolutions put through by a bloc of Arab and Communist nations. The six-week conference ended yesterday in mutual recriminations.

The most controversial votes barred Israel from any of UNESCO's aid or participation in the organization's regional decisions or meetings.

Urgent Appeal  
Amadou Mahtar Mbow of Senegal, UNESCO's new director, said yesterday: "We must avoid those conflicts that take on the character of systematic confrontations. We should perhaps avoid even the adoption of resolutions, no matter how strong the majority behind them, that leave profound bitterness among some of us. I want to launch an urgent appeal for tolerance and understanding and seek consensus through patient dialogue."

The chief of the Israeli delegation, Nathan Bar-Yaakov, has charged that the meeting turned the world body from a neutral, technical and professional institution into a "scene of political warfare."

It has also added to Israel's sense of isolation from the organization of nations. Israel is now the only member of UNESCO to belong to none of the regional groupings, with no right to participate in their conferences, responsibilities or decisions.

Late Friday despite opposition from Israel and the United States, the conference passed a resolution on the elimination of colonialism and nationalism which included the hope that "Palestine would rejoin the community of nations within international organizations, notably UNESCO."

Occupied Lands  
Yesterday, in a resolution backed by Arab members, the conference invited "the director-general to exercise full supervision of education and cultural institutions" in Arab territories occupied by Israel.

It further asked him to cooperate "with the interested Arab states and the Palestine Liberation Organization" to allow the Palestinians to "preserve their national identity."

Mr. Bar-Yaakov called the resolution "aggressive and obdurate" and asked: "Who will be the supervisors? The people involved?"

Israel would regard Syria's move to reactivate the mandate as a hostile act, Israeli leaders said. The mandate is part of the troop-disengagement pact arranged in May by U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

The newspaper, *Morgen Freiheit*, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko gave assurances in Kissinger in Vladivostok that would renew the mandate.

Defense Minister Shimon Peres said earlier that Syria would extend the mandate.

Meanwhile, Mr. Yaviv said that the UN General Assembly's permanent recognition of the state of Israel would be a "great step" toward the goal of national sovereignty.

Mr. Yaviv said Israel may consider pulling out of UN as a result.

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## Israel's Plan Defy Censorship By UNESCO

(Continued from Page 1)  
for automotive garages and workshops in Anzot, a northeast fringe of Jerusalem and new housing for poor of East Jerusalem in Aza.

At his press conference Yaviv conceded that the main families who have moved out of the densely populated quarters of the wall City, including those who displaced to make way for reconstruction of the quarter.

But he asked rhetorically: "What are those relations? At this moment, nothing on the table."

Golan Heights Fortifications  
TEL AVIV, Nov. 24 (UPI).—Military sources said here that Israel and Syria have been fortifying their positions along the Golan Heights since the cease-fire.

Israel troops built up fortifications despite heavy rain. Sources said they said troops remained in the alert that began Nov. 15.

Syrian troops, the sources recently began building a outpost several miles from the line to set up fortifications.

The six-month UN mission covering its 1,250 troops, Saturday.

It was reported that UN acting at the request of inspected a 10-mile sector buffer zone on the Israeli search of cease-fire violations.

The commander of UN Truce Supervision Force in the Middle East, Lt. Gen. Silas Muldoon, said in Damascus that he expected to be at UN headquarters in Jerusalem tomorrow.

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## U.S. Test Shows Savings of 66.3%

## Modified Engine May Cut Gas Use in Cars

By William Gildea  
VERMONT, Nov. 24 (WP).—Vermont brothers, Edward and Robert LaForce, say they have invented modifications to standard automobile engines that could have revolutionary effects on the nation's economy and environment.

Federal Energy Administration said it was hopeful of a "tremendous breakthrough" in the brothers, who have worked

ed 28 years on their invention, demonstrated yesterday at Dover Downs International Speedway that an American Motors six-cylinder Hornet with the LaForce engine driven at 30 miles an hour got 31.1 miles to the gallon compared with 18.7 miles for a Hornet with a standard engine driven at the same speed.

In addition to the 66.3-per-cent savings in gasoline, the LaForce engine gave off unusually little pollution—so little, the inventors

said, that 1980 federal emission standards could be met now without using a catalytic converter.

Edward LaForce, 59, said: "We can get up to 100 miles a gallon real quick" with additional refinement. Yesterday's test run was monitored by the Delaware Department of Natural Resources and Environmental Control.

"I'm extremely hopeful this is going to live up to expectations," said acting FEA Administrator John Sawhill in Washington. "It would be a tremendous breakthrough at a time we need a breakthrough."

"This could be a major help as far as energy is concerned, as far as the automobile industry at a time it needs it. I think the automobile industry should be quite excited about it," he said.

"From what we have seen it does extremely good," said the FEA's vehicle-efficiency program director, Donald Armstrong, in Washington. Mr. Armstrong called the engine "the most promising development I've seen." He had been dispatched to Vermont last week by Mr. Sawhill and witnessed a demonstration on Interstate 70S, between Rockville and Damascus, in which the Hornet with the LaForce engine got 30.3 miles a gallon at 30 miles an hour while the standard engine got 19.3 miles a gallon at the same speed.

"Almost Ashamed" Robert LaForce said that the principle behind the modified engine "is so simple I am almost ashamed to tell it." Essentially, a car with a LaForce engine is driven farther on what is given off by other cars as pollution.

A funnel-like centrifuge has been added to the standard engine to "treat" the air-fuel mixture resulting in greater fuel combustion. A redesigned carburetor and altered valve timing force the gasified fuel from cylinder to cylinder in an even distribution of the fuel charge.

The LaForces say that, in addition to using less gasoline and creating almost no pollution, their engine is as powerful as a standard engine, can be manufactured more cheaply, results in a cooler-running car, promises a longer engine life and less auto maintenance, and could be mass produced and installed in automobiles now on the road in a matter of months if they could overcome bureaucratic red tape.

A spokesman for the LaForce company, Venture-R, Inc., Sherwood Webster, of Bethesda, Md., said that about 5,000 persons had invested in the project and about \$5 million had been spent.

Mr. Webster and lawyers and friends of the LaForces said the brothers' long ordeal on a Vermont farm, trying to make a breakthrough with the standard internal combustion engine, was met with skepticism and rejection by various departments of the federal government, the academic community, and the automotive industry and led to a long debate by the LaForces with the Securities and Exchange Commission, resulting about six years ago in a court order to stop the brothers from raising capital for their inventions.

## Canada to Reduce Oil Exports to U.S. as Part of Phaseout

By Robert Trumbull

TAWA, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Canada, the largest single supplier of foreign oil to the United States, has announced that exports of crude oil to the U.S. must be reduced by 180,000 barrels a day, effective Jan. 1.

The cut, which was disclosed in a government statement on Nov. 21, would reduce Canadian exports to 800,000 barrels a day from the average level of 980,000 barrels a day purchased by U.S. refineries this year.

Further reduction, to 650,000 barrels a day, may be ordered by the U.S. if the oil-producing provinces of Alberta and Saskatchewan concur, according to the statement by Donald MacDonald, minister of energy, mines and

senting of tensions between the two governments, the department expressed the hope that, after Ottawa consults the oil-producing western provinces of Canada, the Canadian government will decide not to carry out the cuts.

The United States now depends upon Canada for about 25 per cent of its oil imports. The other major foreign sources of oil are Nigeria, which supplies about 18 per cent of the total; Iran, about 16 per cent, and Venezuela, 11 per cent, according to figures compiled by the Federal Energy Administration.

Out of a total daily usage of about 16 million barrels of crude oil in the United States, only 6 million barrels, or about 37.5 per cent, are imported, Canada accounts for a declining percentage of U.S. imports, with the present rate of 25 per cent down from 31 per cent last year and 36 per cent in 1972.

Mr. MacDonald, in a statement to Parliament, said that the cut in exports to the United States, which takes all of Canada's surplus oil, was required by a predicted decline in production here that will leave Canada short of oil until new sources come into production in the 1980s.

On the recommendation of the Canadian National Energy Board, the policy-making body on matters affecting fuel resources, the government rejected the alternative of stopping exports to the United States immediately in order to conserve domestic supplies.

"An immediate halt to exports would be disruptive to Canadian-U.S. trade relations [and] would deprive certain northern United States refineries and their communities of the Canadian oil that they have traditionally relied upon," Mr. MacDonald stated.

These trade relations have been disturbed already by the Canadian policy of charging U.S. buyers the Middle Eastern price for oil, which has quadrupled in the last year. In addition, Ottawa recently raised the price of Canadian natural gas sold to the United States by about two-thirds.

The oil cutback will undoubtedly be a major subject when Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau visits Washington next month. The United States is the only country that imports Canadian oil.

## Mediation Is Ordered by U.S. In Nationwide Coal Strike

By Ben A. Franklin

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—The government intervened in the deadlocked national coal miners' strike last night by ordering both sides to renew intensive bargaining with the help of federal mediators.

Meanwhile, Associated Press reported that Treasury Secretary William Simon met today with coal industry officials in an effort to reach a settlement.

His meeting with the advisory committee of the Bituminous Coal Operators Association occurred shortly before negotiations for both sides in the dispute began today, which is hoped will lead to what a federal mediator said would be "an all-out effort to end the walkout."

Mr. Simon impressed upon the committee the seriousness with which President Ford and other administration officials view the coal strike, said Nicholas Camica, chairman of the coal industry group. "He urged us to seek an early resolution of the problem," AF reported.

The full negotiating teams of

both sides were summoned to appear today at the Department of Labor, in the office of W.J. Usery Jr., the director of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service.

Good Faith Noted The telegrams noted that "both parties have worked diligently and in good faith to consummate an acceptable agreement." But, in the 12th day of the miners' strike, Mr. Usery said that "this mounting toll this dispute is inflicting on the nation now makes it imperative that a resolution be reached promptly."

As the revived talks continued yesterday, however, there were no signs that the industry was willing to make enough new concessions to satisfy the miners' demands.

At a lunch break in his meetings with Arnold Miller, the president of the United Mine Workers, Guy Farmer, the chief negotiator for the coal operators, told newsmen, "Everybody knows that a very serious strike is going on in a major industry, and I feel that pressure."

But Mr. Farmer was also known to be feeling pressure from his side of the bargaining table not to accede to the new demands that the 38-member union bargaining council instructed Mr. Miller to take back to the industry.

The union council, which has the authority to accept or reject any agreement that Mr. Miller may reach with the mine owners, voted Friday after a week's deliberations to ask for more in wages than the 15-per-cent increase accepted by Mr. Miller in his tentative settlement with the industry Nov. 13.

The exact amount wanted was apparently not mentioned in the council's instructions to Mr. Miller. But there reportedly was talk among some council members of demanding a 20-per-cent rise in the first year of a three-year contract and of rejecting any less. The tentative Nov. 13 agreement called for a 9-per-cent pay increase in the first year, with 3 per cent more in each of the next two years.



TURKEY DAY CLASSIC—A turkey waits at a farm in New Hampshire before Thanksgiving, this Thursday.

## AEC Challenged on Estimate Of Reactor Accident Effects

By David Burnham

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (NYT).—A group of scientists has concluded that a major accident at one of this country's nuclear reactors could kill or make seriously ill more than 120,000 persons, or 16 times the casualties estimated in a recent study financed by the Atomic Energy Commission.

The new estimate was contained in the first detailed criticism of an AEC study made public in August. This study concluded that a reactor accident was highly unlikely and that the consequences of such an accident would be less serious than had been suggested by earlier commission studies.

Saul Levine, staff director of the commission's study, said that although he had not yet had time to digest the criticism, it will be examined with great care. "We think our work is solid, but it is possible we made errors," he said, and it is his job to spot them and correct them. "It will have served a useful purpose."

950 Reactors Sought AEC officials and other supporters of the nuclear industry have been citing the results of last summer's study in an effort to win approval of the government's plan to build an additional 950 reactors during the next 25 years. There presently are about 50 reactors operating in the United States. They produce approximately 7 per cent of the nation's electricity.

The criticism of the AEC's reactor safety study was contained in a 170-page report made public yesterday at a news conference by the Union of Concerned Scientists and the Sierra Club. The Sierra Club is one of the oldest and largest conservation groups in the United States.

Speaking for both groups, Henry Kendall, a physicist, said that the AEC's safety claims "are a concocted based far more on their enthusiasm for the nuclear power program than on solid and convincing scientific proof."

MIT Professor The criticism said that the AEC study, which was headed by Norman Rasmussen, a professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suffered from important flaws.

It said that the safety analysis

method used by the Rasmussen team to estimate the probability of an accident was developed and then abandoned by the aerospace industry and the federal government because the method was found to drastically underestimate existing hazards.

The National Aeronautics and Space Administration, for example, used the so-called "fault-free analysis" method to predict that a particular rocket engine would only fail once in every 10,000 start-ups. In actual tests, however, the engine failed four times for every 100 start-ups.

## Alderman Given 5 Years for Mail Fraud in Chicago

CHICAGO, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—One of the most powerful politicians in Chicago, Alderman Thomas Keane, was sentenced last week to five years imprisonment for mail fraud and conspiracy in what has become known here as "Watergate West."

Keane, a 60-year-old millionaire lawyer, was found guilty last month of 17 charges of mail fraud and one of conspiracy. He received the maximum sentence of five years on each charge, the sentences to run concurrently. He was also fined \$27,000 and ordered to pay court costs.

Keane was alleged to have bought tax-delinquent properties for \$132,000 and sold them for nearly \$300,000.

Such deals by a public official are considered a conflict of interest. Charges of fraudulent use of the mails are often used by prosecutors to obtain convictions in such cases.

Keane is the latest man involved in "Watergate West," in which U.S. government prosecutor James Thompson has filed a series of charges against more than 60 public officials, most of them Democrats.

## 85 Dead in Ferry Mishap

DACC, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Eighty-five bodies have been recovered from the ferry boat Jalnab, which capsized Wednesday near Sundarbans, about 90 miles southwest of here.

The criticism said that the AEC study, which was headed by Norman Rasmussen, a professor of nuclear engineering at the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, suffered from important flaws.

It said that the safety analysis

## Udall Becomes 1st Democrat To Announce White House Bid

By John Kifner

MANCHESTER, N. H., Nov. 24 (NYT).—Rep. Morris Udall yesterday became the first Democrat to open his presidential candidacy officially.

In a low-key, somewhat self-effacing announcement, the 53-year-old Arizona liberal said that he would offer himself to the voters in the coming New Hampshire and other state primaries.

Rep. Udall's announcement was made two days after Sen. Walter Mondale of Minnesota, a candidate favored by some party liberals, withdrew from the race. Earlier, Sen. Edward Kennedy, D-Mass., had announced that he would not run for the presidency.

Sharp Challenge The Democratic party's liberal wing is under sharp challenge from the unannounced but expected candidacy of Sen. Henry Jackson of Washington and Gov. George Wallace of Alabama.

New Democratic party rules, which eliminate winner-take-all state primaries and allow candidates to garner proportionate shares of state delegations, have added to a party situation that is even more confused than usual. Many observers are say-

ing that the new rules might result in a "brokered" state if no candidate comes to the convention with enough votes to win nomination.

Saying that he hoped to unite the Democrats, Rep. Udall declared: "There's a name for a political party that can't get together—losers."

Rep. Udall, who has been noted as a conservationist and who has worked at extending and protecting national parks and wilderness areas, said his major issues would be what he called the "three E's—environment, economy, energy."

## Dulles Before Warren Commission

## CIA Ex-Head: Only President Gets Truth

By Donald P. Baker

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP).—Newly declassified top-secret documents reveal that the late former CIA director Allen Dulles told the Warren Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy that the directors of the CIA and FBI might lie to anyone except the president to protect the identity of their operations and undercover agents.

The documents, contained in a book published Friday on the 11th anniversary of President Kennedy's death, quotes Mr. Dulles, a member of the commission that investigated the assassination, as saying:

"I would tell the president of the United States anything. Yes, I am under his control. . . . I wouldn't necessarily tell anybody else, unless the president authorized me to do it. We had that come up a couple of times."

Mr. Dulles, who died in 1969, was no longer director of the CIA when he served on the commission headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren. The files are reproduced in a book called "Whitewash IV" by Harold Weisberg, a writer and investigator who said the government was no longer director of the CIA when he served on the commission headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren.

The files are reproduced in a book called "Whitewash IV" by Harold Weisberg, a writer and investigator who said the government was no longer director of the CIA when he served on the commission headed by then-Chief Justice Earl Warren.

Oswald as Agent? Mr. Dulles's comments were part of a discussion by Warren Commission members on Jan. 27, 1964, about whether FBI director J. Edgar Hoover and CIA director John McConne would truthfully answer questions about whether Lee Harvey Oswald, President Kennedy's accused assassin, had ever worked for either of their agencies, as had been rumored in some press reports.

James Lesar, a Washington attorney who has worked with Mr. Weisberg on private investigations of the assassinations of President Kennedy and the Rev. Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., said the documents show that "the Warren Commission had no investigative staff and had to rely on the FBI and CIA, even while they recognized they may have had a 'fox-in-the-hen-house' problem."

Mr. Lesar said other previously disclosed testimony was "proof that the commission didn't have the courage to investigate Hoover."

When Mr. Hoover was questioned by the commission on May 14, 1964, he testified that "I can most emphatically say that at no time was he [Oswald] ever an employee of the bureau in any capacity, either as an agent or as a special employee, or as an informant."

CIA director McConne testified the same day. He was asked whether Oswald "had any connection with the CIA, [as an] informant, or indirectly as an employee, or any other capacity?"

Mr. McConne replied that "I have determined to my satisfaction that he had no such connection."

Book by Ford Other comments made during the Jan. 27, 1964, discussion among commission members were revealed in the book, "Portrait of the Assassin," written in 1965 by then-Congressman Gerald Ford.

Rep. Ford, who also was a member of the Warren Commission, did not report Mr. Dulles's remarks concerning how he would answer the president about CIA operations as posed by commission members.

The question of whether Oswald had ever worked for the FBI or the CIA had been raised in several newspaper and magazine articles shortly after Oswald was fatally shot in the Dallas police station by Jack Ruby. Because of his experience as director of the CIA from 1953 to 1961, other commission members turned to Mr. Dulles for advice on how to handle what his book described in his book as "this touchy matter."

Mr. Dulles at one point in the transcript said that in some instances CIA employees would not tell their superiors about undercover agents they had employed, even if they were under oath.

Rep. Hale Boggs, D-La., another commission member, responded: "What you do is to make out a problem. If this be true [about Oswald] makes our problem utterly impossible because you say this rumor can't be dispelled under any circumstances."

Mr. Dulles: "I don't think it

can unless you believe Mr. Hoover, and so forth and so on, which probably most of the people will."

In his new book, Mr. Weisberg, a long-time critic of the Warren Report, said that the commission failed to interview any of the newsmen who had written that "sources" had told them that Oswald had been employed by the FBI or CIA, a statement corroborated by a check of witnesses called by the commission.

In an interview at his home in Maryland, Mr. Weisberg said, "I have no idea who killed JFK. That's a function of government. I just know it wasn't Oswald."

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## Trudeau Storms out of Commons in Divorce Issue

TAWA, Nov. 24 (AP).—Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau stormed out of the Canadian House of Commons Friday after an incident in which opposition

servatives said that he was a "son of a bitch." Mr. Trudeau said that he was fed with speculation about his following a television interview last month in which his wife, Margaret, said their 3 1/2 years of marriage had been "a catastrophe in terms of my life."

Before leaving the building, Mr. Trudeau would not repeat his remarks, but said that "it is in reference to the honorable gentleman who asked me a question related to divorce in my family, I'll step outside and tell it to face."

Mrs. Trudeau was reportedly treated for emotional distress.

Mr. Andre asked Mr. Trudeau whether he would stop cabinet ministers from transferring to their spouses. The Conservatives maintain that transfer assets to spouses contradicts "let-of-interest guidelines."

Mr. Andre told newsmen: "I regret any personal intervention that Mr. Trudeau may have taken from the question."

## Rep. Gallagher Freed From Prison

LEWISWOOD, Pa., Nov. 24 (AP).—Former Rep. Cornelius Gallagher, D-N.J., was paroled from the Allenwood Federal Prison Camp after serving a one-year sentence for income tax evasion.

Gallagher, 53, was granted a parole after having served months of a two-year sentence. He would have been eligible for parole in January. He entered the prison in June, 1973, after pleading guilty to evading \$74,000 in taxes in 1968. Gallagher served seven terms in Con-



INTO THE WILD BLUE YONDER—Sen. Barry Goldwater, a pilot and a general in the Air Force Reserve, starts to launch a paper airplane in a contest in Philadelphia to raise funds for the Franklin Institute.

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## Obituaries

### Cornelius Ryan, 54, Author Of 'Longest Day,' 'Last Battle'

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (AP)—Cornelius Ryan, 54, whose books about World War II were among the best-selling histories of the century, died last night of cancer.

The author of "The Longest Day," "The Last Battle" and "A Bridge Too Far" died in Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research here.

Sales of "The Longest Day" and "The Last Battle" have been estimated at 16 million in hard-bound and paperback copies, in English and 19 foreign languages. "The Longest Day," published in 1959, recounted D-Day, the Allied invasion of Normandy on June 6, 1944. "The Last Battle" appeared six years later and described the fall of Berlin in 1945.

Mr. Ryan underwent surgery for cancer in October, 1970, and, although he suffered two recurrences, the years following were largely periods of remission. During that time, he completed the last book of his World War II trilogy.

Best Seller

Titled "A Bridge Too Far," it was published in 1967. The book chronicles the Anglo-American

airborne attempt to capture Arnhem, in the Netherlands, in September, 1944. It is now No. 2 on The New York Times non-fiction best-seller list.

"That fiasco has been swept under the rug so beautifully that this is the first time it is being told in the United States," Mr. Ryan said early this year. Book-club and paperback commitments for it have been in the millions, according to the publisher, Simon & Schuster.

A reporter in his youth and roving editor for Reader's Digest since 1955, Mr. Ryan publicly soft-pedaled the designation historian.

"I do not consider myself anything more than a fairly good practitioner of journalism who found a new way to write history," he said recently. "What I write about is not war, but the courage of man and the fact that man will prevail."

"There's no reason history should be dull," he often said. To take the dullness out, Mr. Ryan used conventional histories as jumping off points for telling stories of a wide range of participants in the events of World War II—from generals



Cornelius Ryan

who led millions, to foot soldiers taking care of themselves, to zoogeographers worried about saving their animals.

Conventional histories, Mr. Ryan said, "were dealing mainly with campaigns and battles and the mass movement of men and machines up and down Europe." Often they contained passages that said something like: "The attack began at 9 a.m. and by noon the hill was taken," he said. "The tragedies that took place in those three hours would fill five volumes," Mr. Ryan said, recalling how he got started on "The Longest Day."

Began in 1949 "The Longest Day" was begun by Mr. Ryan in 1949 in his spare time. He also turned out several other books during the 10 years it took him to finish "The Longest Day."

Mr. Ryan was born in Dublin and became an American citizen in 1950. He joined Colliers magazine as an associate editor and married Kathryn Ann Morgan, a writer and editor at Time, Inc.

When Colliers folded in 1956, Mr. Ryan said, he decided to work on the book fulltime. "I'll pay the rent, you write the book," his wife said.

Mr. Ryan's style appealed to Hollywood. He wrote the screen versions of "The Last Battle" and "The Longest Day." The latter was one of the biggest box-office successes on record.

"I used to turn out radio plays," he said. "That was good experience for these books. I'm not a great writer, but I know how to combine a vast amount of material into a dramatic context."

Ralph Capone

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Ralph Capone, 61, notorious when he was a member of the crime syndicate run by his brother Al Capone during the Prohibition era of the 1920s and early 1930s, died Friday at a nursing home in Hurley, Wis.

He was one of five brothers. The most notorious, Al, died in 1947 after having served seven years in federal prison for income-tax evasion. One brother, Frank, was slain in Cicero, Ill., a Capone stronghold in which Ralph Capone was reputed to have been in charge for the family.

In 1931, Ralph Capone was convicted of income-tax evasion and served three years in a federal penitentiary.

Once known for his flashy dress, he sought obscurity in his later years. He moved from Illinois to northern Wisconsin in 1942 and operated a small tavern in Mercer before retiring several years ago.

Robert Levy

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Dr. Robert Levy, 85, a noted cardiologist, died here Friday.

Dr. Levy was professor emeritus of clinical medicine at Columbia University's College of Physicians and Surgeons and former director of the department of cardiology at the Columbia-Presbyterian Medical Center.

With the late Dr. Paul Dudley White, he was one of the early specialists in cardiology, beginning in the World War I period.

## Britons Doubt Ability to 'Muddle Through'

By Alvin Shuster

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Arnold Toynbee, the 85-year-old historian, wrote the other day that the distinctive disease of the Englishman was his "cherished habit of waiting till the 13th hour" before he moves into action.

He said that this was symbolized by the ritual of the conductor of an English train who waits almost until it is moving too fast before climbing on. He, thus, seemed to be saying that the British just do not get excited soon enough and that this national malady could well lead to disaster.

But many in the country now feel the 13th hour is near. For Britain is passing through a period of intensified gloom and stresses and strains, arising largely from successive economic crises but reaching beyond them.

Country in Trouble

Fewer Britons seem to be falling back on the traditional "muddle-through" viewpoint and more are beginning to worry seriously about the nation's future. They are beginning to believe what they read and hear—the country is in trouble.

A major contribution to the gloom came from the Hudson Institute, which has predicted that Britain probably would decline to the point where Spaniards and Greeks would be better off than the average Briton. It said that, by virtually every tangible measure of the quality of life, "Britain is worse off than continental Western Europe."

The European division of the institute, a private research organization, said that Britain had the lowest growth rate of all developed countries, a deteriorating balance of payments and a declining standard of living. It added that Britain's levels of personal income, health, education and housing are "already well below the levels of Britain's major neighbors on the Continent."

The institute's report has not been the only jolt for British society these days.

The much-heralded social contract, a vague policy of voluntary wage restraint embraced by the

## Schmidt Briefed On Kissinger Bid On Loan Facility

BONN, Nov. 24 (NYT)—Two high Washington officials briefed Chancellor Helmut Schmidt on Secretary of State Henry Kissinger's proposal to establish a \$25-billion loan-guarantee facility to help industrial nations pay their oil bills. The West German response has been noncommittal so far, according to informed Western officials.

Assistant Secretary of State Thomas Enders and Under Secretary of the Treasury Jack Bennett left here for Washington Friday after their meeting with Mr. Schmidt.

The West German government has made proposals to "recycle" the huge dollar surpluses being amassed by the oil producers back to the importing nations, but Bonn officials believe the producing countries should share in the risks of default.

The American proposal, part of a package put forward by Mr. Kissinger in a speech in Chicago on Nov. 14, is for a fund, guaranteed by the government of Western Europe, North America and Japan, to assure that consumer nations can pay for the oil they need.

Most financial experts here believe that in the end the United States and West Germany, the two most powerful economies in the Western world, would be the principal guarantors of the \$25-billion fund.

## Turkish Trains Collide

ANKARA, Nov. 24 (Reuters)—Twelve persons were killed and 18 injured when a mail train and a passenger train collided yesterday near Dursunbey, in western Turkey, officials said.

Labor government, is in jeopardy. Officials are openly warning that its collapse under the weight of inflationary pay demands would lead to widespread unemployment.

The miners, whose strike last winter led to power cuts and brought down the Conservative government, are in a militant mood again and preparing a substantial wage claim. The electricity workers are waiting to see what the miners do. Others are in line.

Yet, the economic success of the government hinges on the "contract" under which Prime Minister Harold Wilson has pledged moves toward social equity in return for trade union cooperation on wages. There have been several clear breaches of even the general guidelines for wage rises and more have been predicted.

Gospel of Despair

"If the social contract breaks down, it would lead to bankruptcies and unemployment," Michael Foot, the Secretary of Employment, said. "But I don't accept the gospel of despair."

Apart from the problems stem-

ming from the trade unions, a record trade deficit, a falling stock market and rising prices, the British and their politicians are being plagued by other stresses.

Politically, for example, there is disunity and dissension in both major parties with both Prime Minister Wilson and Edward Heath, the leader of the Conservative opposition, coming under mounting pressure.

Mr. Heath, the loser in two elections this year, is faced with rebellion within party ranks by Tories who want him to leave his post. And Mr. Wilson is trying to deal with increased infighting within his Labor party as its left wing continues to make a determined effort to set the course of government policy.

All this continuing political bickering has contributed to the sense of unease among the British, who are weary enough of their politicians after this year's two elections that provided no solutions to their problems. Although wages generally are keeping pace with price rises, inflation is approaching 20 per cent with little prospect of a decline.

## Bottom-Spanking Alderman Brightens British Autumn

LONDON, Nov. 24 (NYT)—The British love their eccentric and, despite their outward reserve, they enjoy a lewd giggle. Last week they had ample opportunity to indulge both.

For four days national attention was riveted on the colorful testimony about the life and times of the former mayor of the Royal Borough of Kensington and Chelsea, John Brooks, a wealthy 64-year-old lawyer, a prisoner of the Japanese in World War II and an alderman on his local council for 23 years.

Mr. Brooks is suing a racy newspaper, the Sunday People, for describing him as "a menace to young girls" because of a spanking incident aboard his cabin cruiser two years ago and involving a 19-year-old student named Susan Carr. After it was all over, Miss Carr sold her story to the People for \$1,000.

Yes, Mr. Brooks acknowledged, he did like to spank young women, but only with their consent. He denied that he had ever resorted to violence or caused considerable pain. In fact, he said, he even applied some Scotch whisky to Miss Carr to remove some of the sting.

"I am and always have been perfectly normal," said the former lieutenant colonel, dressed nattily in a striped suit and brocade vest, a red carnation in his lapel. "As long as it is absolutely with the girl's consent, it is nothing more notorious than the Italian habit of bottom pinching."

Boon to Cartoonists

The trial has attracted a steady flow of Londoners who have wandered into the tiny courtroom to hear Mr. Brooks, Miss Carr and the lofty tones of the wigged and gowned lawyers as they talked of "bottoms" and "sexual kinks." It has also proved a boon to cartoonists and headline writers—"The Case of the Slip."

## Miss Woods Working At White House Again

WASHINGTON, Nov. 24 (WP)—Rose Mary Woods, former personal secretary and a major figure in the Watergate tape recording controversies earlier this year, is back working at the White House.

A source at Mr. Nixon's home in San Clemente, Calif., said Miss Woods is in Washington as the former president's staff representative to deal with all matters concerning his interests in the transition to the new administration. "The White House confirmed that Miss Woods is working in the Executive Office Building. She is on the White House payroll."

and "Tinkle Squire," as the Daily Mail put it.

In summing up for Mr. Brooks Friday, his lawyer, Roger Gray, acknowledged that "we have had some fun in this case."

"It has come as a welcome wind of levity in an otherwise dismal autumn," he said. "But behind the levity there is sadness and harm for Mr. Brooks."

Before the article appeared, Mr. Brooks was regarded as a respectable member of his community. Now he is known as a bottom-spanking alderman and is widely ridiculed.

"Many people have sexual kinks," Mr. Gray asserted. "The French say that flagellation is the English disease, which is rather cheeky of them. If the Common Market had a bottom-pinching contest, the Italians would win. But my client is not a menace."

"We cannot escape the crucial question here," he said. "That is, did my client slap Miss Carr's bottom without her consent?"

"Bottom Dollar"

There was a snicker from the spectators when the lawyer referred to the "bottom dollar" he would have bet that nothing would have happened if Miss Carr had gone to the police instead of the newspaper. He insisted that any fair-minded person who discovered his client's "kink" would merely say, "Well, if that's his fun, let him get on with it in private."

For her part, Miss Carr said she answered an advertisement for "good-natured young ladies" to work aboard a motor yacht on the Thames. She denied that she was told in advance what might be expected of her.

"I was too frightened to escape from the slapping," she testified.

She acknowledged that she did not inform the police, accepted money from Mr. Brooks, drove back to town in his Rolls Royce and later went out on dates with his son.

The newspaper's lawyer, Michael Eastman, argued that Mr. Brooks was a "self-confessed sadist" who left Miss Carr with a "sure bottom." And he noted, Mr. Brooks acknowledged that he had spanked at least 14 young women over the years, six while on the cruiser.

The judge, Sir Peter Bristow, often seemed bemused as he peered over the half-moon glasses perched low on his nose. He began his summary of the case for the jury and said he would finish tomorrow.

"Members of the jury," he said, "your minds may have bogged once or twice during this case."

## Women's Year Off to False Start in Russia

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI)—The Soviet Union has formed a commission to conduct holding an international women's year during 1975. Tass news agency said yesterday.

Tass said the chairman of the commission is a man.

## Warning No On the Return Of Makarios

NICOSIA, Nov. 24 (AP)—Turkish-Cypriot administrators warned today that it will be to protect its people in Cyprus if there is violence. Greek Cypriots after Archbishop Makarios returns as president. The spokesman for the Turkish-Cypriot autonomous administration said: "It is certain acts of violence will resume the return of the archbishop, evident that rival Greek-Cypriot factions are ready to resume, with weapons at the ready. If this violence spreads to Greek-controlled southern Cyprus, then the Turkish-Cypriot side will not remain idle."

Army Role Seen

The warning was seen as a threat that the Turkish Army might occupy more if not all rest of the island if it deems that Turkish lives in the area were endangered.

Adding Cyprus President (Kos) Clerides said four days that rival Greek-Cypriot groups—those favoring and opposing the archbishop—preparing for action in view of the ousted president's imminent return.

Mr. Clerides stated yesterday on returning to the island, London talks with the archbishop, that the Turkish politician, who was ousted president in a Greek coup in December, would return in the first week of December.

In London, Archbishop Makarios said Friday that he was willing to discuss federation, a possible political solution Cyprus's problems.

Annexation Feared

In the past he had sternly opposed the island's division, saying it would lead to eventual annexation of the Turkish-Cypriot state by Turkey. But the archbishop said at a news conference Friday: "We prepared to discuss a federal on a communal basis—a new regional federation."

There has been a noticeable increase during the last few days in the number of Turkish Cypriots trying to move from Greek-controlled south to Turkish-occupied north. The Cyprus government has been trying to prevent this movement, except for special humanitarian reasons, on the grounds that a transfer of population would be prejudicial to even settlement of the crisis.

## Soviet Court Jails Anti-Party Armenian

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Soviet Armenian has been sentenced to seven years in jail three years internal exile allegedly helping to form anti-Communist Armenian nationalist party, dissident party Andrei Sakharov said Friday.

Mr. Sakharov said Friday that he received the sentence from the Supreme Court in the republic of Yerevan. Mr. Ais served a four-year jail term from 1969 to 1973 for anti-Soviet activity. Eleven other Armenians reportedly have been jailed taking part in the founding party.

## Stamps May Be Menace

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (Greater The Postal and Telecommunications Ministry said yesterday will stop using fluorescent ink on postage stamps next month because the dyes are suspected of causing cancer.

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## Resignation Expected in 2 Days

Ohira, Fukuda Seen Leading  
in Battle to Succeed Tanaka

By Don Oberdorfer

TOKYO, Nov. 24 (WP).—Premier Kakuei Tanaka will announce his resignation within two days, according to authoritative sources.

The 56-year-old Premier, who has been in office 23 months, is expected to announce his resignation on Monday or Tuesday, reportedly made his mind a little over a week ago.

Shortly before the arrival of President Ford for a four-day state visit.

Associates said the decisive factor was the controversy following a magazine's detailed account last month of his "woman and politics" dealings.

The Premier, who rose from poverty to become one of Japan's wealthiest and most powerful men, was initially inclined to stay in office and fight in an effort to bring down the charges. But members of his family, especially his younger brother, are said to have urged him to step aside and thus end discussion of the scandal.

## Parliament Investigation

In the end, his decision reportedly was dictated by the Nov. 15 announcement that an investigating committee of the Diet (parliament) was planning to summon him for public questioning a number of his close friends and advisers, including "Mitsuo Sato," the former cabinet boss who was manager of his political faction.

Mr. Tanaka's decision to resign is set off a scramble for power among the warring subgroups of the ruling Liberal Democratic party. The two most prominent candidates for the top post are Finance Minister Masayoshi Ohira, believed to be Mr. Tanaka's

personal choice) and veteran politician Takeo Fukuda, who resigned from the cabinet this summer with a hint of a comeback. Because the bitter feud between these two, and the sharp, a compromise choice is a distinct possibility.

It is not clear what procedure will be followed by the ruling party in choosing a new party president, which by tradition becomes prime minister. Ohira's chances appear to be better than Fukuda's, while Mr. Tanaka is pushing for a compromise choice. Mr. Tanaka is expected to remain in office as a lame-duck party president and premier until his successor is chosen, about Dec. 10.

Permanent Bureaucracy No fundamental change in government policy is anticipated because of Mr. Tanaka's departure, although his successor may well shift the tone and emphasis at home and abroad. Japanese policy is formulated to a large degree by consensus with the permanent bureaucracy playing a major role.

It is virtually certain that the Liberal Democrats, the conservatives who have ruled Japan nearly continuously since World War II, will retain the leadership of the government for the immediate future, despite the continuing loss of their parliamentary strength. The opposition parties—principally the Socialists, Communists and the quasi-Buddhist Komei party—are considered too badly split and are still too weak to form the neutralist coalition government that is sometimes projected for the future.

The issue of corruption will remain after Mr. Tanaka's departure. Nearly all of the conservative politicians are deeply involved in a system of heavy political spending and have extremely close business ties. The opposition parties indicated today that they will continue their attacks and investigations no matter who is chosen to succeed Mr. Tanaka.

While the corruption issue was the immediate cause of Mr. Tanaka's decision to step down, it was merely the last in a series of problems and misfortunes. Serious inflation began shortly after Mr. Tanaka's assumption of office in July, 1972. Wholesale and retail price indexes have risen by more than 50 per cent in Mr. Tanaka's period in office. The increase was caused in part by the oil crisis. His public popularity, which climbed to an unprecedented 61 per cent in the polls shortly after he was elected, fell to 10 per cent in a poll just earlier this month.

Merchants Deny  
'White Slavery'  
Rumors in France

CHALON-SUR-SAONE, France, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Jewish and other merchants in this town in eastern France have invited local inhabitants to inspect their premises after rumors swept the area accusing them of involvement in the white slave trade.

The rumors, denied by the police, are the same as those which spread in the cities of Orleans and Amiens in recent years.

In each case, generally Jewish owners of clothing stores for women have been accused by the rumors of drugging and shipping clients to work as prostitutes in the Middle East. Authorities believe the rumors here may have been started by a salesgirl who was fired from her job for theft in one of the shops.

The police said they had no missing persons cases.



OATH OF OFFICE—As a presidential bodyguard looks on at right, Ugo la Malfa is sworn in as Italy's deputy premier. Other new ministers stand in the rear to await their turn.

## Moro Cabinet Is Sworn In, Ending Crisis

By William Tuohy

ROME, Nov. 24.—Italy's 37th government since the fall of Fascism was sworn in yesterday to try to deal with mounting economic and social difficulties.

The government is headed by Premier Aldo Moro, a somewhat left-leaning leader of the Christian Democratic party who was the foreign minister in the previous government.

In addition to Mr. Moro, the new cabinet comprises 24 ministers: 19 of them Christian Democrats and five members of the Republican party.

In the new government, both the Socialist party and the Social Democratic party were not given cabinet posts. A feud between these two former members of the center-left coalition brought down the previous government on Oct. 3.

Fledge of Support However, the Socialists and the Social Democrats have promised to support the new minority government in parliament to give the government a working majority.

As a member of the left wing of the Christian Democrats, Mr. Moro, 58, is in a better position to maintain contact with the powerful Communist party and the three big trade unions than a more right-wing figure of the Christian Democrats, analysts said.

In the new government, Republican party leader Ugo la Malfa is the deputy premier, with responsibility for economic coordination. Outgoing Premier Mariano Rumor is the foreign minister.

Treasury Secretary Emilio Colombo remains at the same job but Defense Minister Giulio Andreotti has been shifted to budget minister, while Christian Democratic leader Arnaldo Forlani is the new defense minister.

The new government is not expected to change any of Italy's major policies with regard to the United States or NATO.

Mr. Moro's main task is to find an acceptable program to reduce

Italy's rampant inflation without generating an economic depression.

During the period between governments, the trade unions have been fairly quiescent. It is thought that Mr. Moro will seek a formula that will satisfy the financial experts, who want to reduce credit to check inflation,

and the unions, which want to maintain employment at present levels and increase government spending for overdue reforms.

Mr. Moro headed three previous governments, between 1963 and 1968, the period when the center-left formula was at its most stable.

—Los Angeles Times

Norway, Russia to Open Talks  
Today on Sharing Barents Sea

OSLO, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Norway and the Soviet Union will begin talks tomorrow on sharing the Barents Sea, an area whose strategic geographic situation and potential underwater riches could affect international politics and economy.

The Barents Sea lies between the two countries and the Arctic Ocean. The shortest route between Russia and America, it lies below the flight path of their strategic air forces and intercontinental missiles. It is also an operations area for their nuclear-powered submarines.

Great Promise Now, the Barents Sea has also become potentially a great new source of raw materials. Experts say that sediments in its bed show great promise of oil and gas resources.

It also has the world's richest fishing grounds, a matter of vital importance to the whole of Europe.

Questions of military strategy and economic exploitation will thus provide the background for the Norwegian-Soviet talks beginning in Moscow Monday.

While all land areas in this part of the Arctic area lie within established national jurisdiction, the position concerning the seabed and the sea itself is still uncertain, because offshore border lines between Norway and the Soviet Union have not yet been settled. The Moscow negotiations will, therefore, be concerned with drawing a partition line across the Barents Sea northward.

Strong conflicting interests are at stake. To a large extent, the talks will be economic, but they will also affect the political and strategic interests of both NATO and the Warsaw Pact countries.

As the sea is a transit area for the Soviet Union's northern fleet and one of the most important strategic areas in the world, the Kremlin is not likely to be happy about the idea of permanent or semi-permanent installations in the region. These could lead to espionage and resultant tensions.

A complicating factor in discussions on the sea's future is Spitzbergen, the Arctic archipelago, and its territorial waters, which form part of the northern boundary of the sea.

The problem of Spitzbergen, situated just south of the Arctic Ocean, would arise if any claim were to be made that the island group has its own continental shelf.

The Norwegian view is that the vast Barents Sea area, between Norway's North Cape and Spitzbergen is part of Norway's continental shelf.

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—Los Angeles Times

Mongolia Leader  
Assails China for  
Border Tension

MOSCOW, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—Premier Yumjaagin Tsedenbal of Mongolia, which is between China and the Soviet Union, today accused the Peking leadership of creating a crisis situation on the Chinese-Mongolian border.

Speaking on Soviet television, he said that the Chinese leadership's policy, aimed at driving a wedge between Mongolia and its closest ally, the Soviet Union, was causing great damage to the Mongolian economy.

Mr. Tsedenbal, who is also his nation's Communist party chief, was speaking on the eve of the republic's 50th anniversary when Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev will join Mongolian leaders in Ulan Bator for celebrations.

In spite of racial and historical ties with China, since the 1920s Mongolia has remained one of the Kremlin's most faithful allies, with an economy tightly bound to the Soviet Union.

Mongolia has stuck closely to the Moscow line that Peking is pursuing "great-power, chauvinistic" policies aimed at splitting the world Communist movement.

Mr. Tsedenbal said on Soviet television: "Our party considers the fight against Maoism to be an important task, and we will continue to defend the purity of Marxist-Leninist teaching."

Banner, Bolivia Aides Volunteer for Pay Cut

LA PAZ, Nov. 24 (Reuters).—President Hugo Banzer and military officers in Bolivia's cabinet will take a salary cut "as an example of austerity," according to a government communiqué.

Effective last Friday, Gen. Banzer and his colleagues are not accepting ministerial salaries, but are receiving only their regular service pay, the communiqué said.

national reconciliation headed by a Buddhist Senator, Vu Van Mau.

For Mr. Thieu's part, he has replaced three of the country's four regional military commanders, announced the dismissal or retirement of 377 other allegedly corrupt officers, accepted the resignations of four cabinet members, permitted a slight softening of the press law and accepted a minor relaxation of the law that in effect banned all political parties except his own.

But officials have pledged strict enforcement of laws prohibiting possession of unauthorized and seditious literature. In series of speeches, Mr. Thieu has sounded his old theme—internal unrest helps the Communists, there is no middle ground, opposition activists are agents, witting or unwitting, of the Communists.

Meanwhile, Mr. Thieu is having difficulty replacing the four ministers who resigned. The trouble is reportedly the result of some tension between Mr. Thieu and Premier Tran Thien Khien.

Air Accord  
Eludes India  
And PakistanReconciliation Drive  
Suffers a Setback

NEW DELHI, Nov. 24 (NYT).—Reconciliation efforts between India and Pakistan suffered a setback last week with the failure of officials' talks about the possibility of resuming air links between the two countries and flights over each other's territory.

The Indian team returned Friday from Rawalpindi, the Pakistani capital, after five days of talks that, according to informed sources, "never got off the ground." However, an Indian official said air links would be discussed again in New Delhi next month.

The sources said that Pakistan refused to withdraw its complaint to the International Civil Aviation Organization against India's banning of overflights after the hijacking of an Indian civilian plane in February, 1971, by pro-Pakistan youths in Kashmir. The plane was taken from Srinagar to Lahore in Pakistan, where it was burned.

## The 1971 War

Air links and overflights have been cut off since then. The two countries in December, 1971, fought a brief but bitter war that resulted in the severance of Pakistan's eastern wing, which became the independent nation of Bangladesh.

India and Pakistan have taken several other steps to normalize relations. After the withdrawal of troops from each other's territory, India repatriated all Pakistani prisoners of war. Two months ago, officials in February, 1971, by pro-Pakistan youths in Kashmir. The plane was taken from Srinagar to Lahore in Pakistan, where it was burned.

The failure of the aviation talks coincided with the disclosure that Pakistan was the host country in an Indian Ocean naval exercise of the Central Treaty Organization, games in which the United States, Britain, Turkey and Iran are participating. The exercise drew adverse comments from Indian officials.

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*The reformers' beliefs rest on the assumption that work is the most profound way in which an individual can define his identity and reach his full growth. This view is not universally accepted, especially in its more concrete forms.*

THE primary functions of any organization, whether religious, political or industrial, should be to implement the needs for man to enjoy a meaningful existence. For the first time in history we have the opportunity to satisfy man's inherent wants.

That statement by Prof. Frederick Herzberg of Cleveland's Western Reserve University, a pioneer and influential theorist in the field of industrial reform, contains some of the basic beliefs of the movement to improve job conditions for workers.

Technology and scientific management in advanced industrial countries turn out enough goods to keep people fed, housed and entertained, the reformers argue, and now it is time to satisfy higher wants such as the need to be creative, to grow and to find meaning through work.

This viewpoint is often ignored and scoffed at by management. As long as there are enough workers to man the machines and they punch in regularly, these managers reason, there is no need to change the system.

#### Basic Assumption

But in the advanced industrial countries workers have increasingly begun to ignore the disciplines of the system: they stay home more often or they change jobs or drop out altogether, causing havoc with efficient production.

Such discontent has given the reformers a growing influence. And their new prominence has generated an intense and sometimes bitter debate about their ideas.

The reformers' beliefs rest on the assumption that work is the most profound way in which an individual can define his identity and reach his full growth.

This view is not universally accepted, especially in its more concrete forms.

There is work and there is work, skeptics say, and it is simply an unpleasant fact that some of the work needed to maintain an industrial society is boring. Moreover, the skeptics add, trying to make such work creative and stimulating would be absurd.

Furthermore, many union officials feel that efforts to make work more meaningful usually involve giving workers more responsibilities, and that this may not only require more on-the-job effort for the same pay

down of the free industrial system, either through increasing worker resistance or through the evolution of a totally passive worker unit for participation in the democratic process.

Those who have to be convinced and who can make the changes are the managers. Their jobs often depend on increasing productivity and profits; they want to see charts with hard figures that show turnover and absenteeism going down and productivity going up.

But in most cases the reform experiments cannot show such clear-cut results.

Productivity may improve, but it is the result of changes in the way people do their jobs or of new machinery and physical improvements in the plant?

Also the changes often cause turmoil in a company, particularly in the early stages. All the workers are apprehensive, for however unhappy they may be with the jobs they have, at least the work is familiar. And as increasing responsibility is given the workers, the middle-level supervisors often lose some of their power and begin to resist.

The reform effort demands a major commitment of management and, if not support, at least noninterference by the unions.

Few companies are prepared now to risk shaking up traditional methods of work and face the uncertainties of experimentation. The overall thrust of industry is still to find more automated, more efficient equipment and then make the workers adapt to it.

But mounting dissatisfaction among workers is beginning to make itself felt. And so the pioneer Scandinavian experience with work reform, top management and labor officials say, is beginning to seem less remote.

—AGIS SALPUKAS.

### News Analysis

but also tends to undermine restraints on speedups.

And even if some jobs can be enriched, the skeptics ask, is it fair to raise workers' expectations, to have them acquire new skills and assume new responsibilities, when there will be severe limitations in all but the most intense boom times on how far they can move up?

In reply, the reformers point to evidence from their studies showing that even the lowliest workers become happier and more productive when given some voice over their work place and surroundings. And, they say, the risks of reform are small compared to the risks of inaction.

#### Fears for System

Some reformers even fear that continuing on the present course, with machines determining the conditions of the work place, will lead to the eventual break-



## Workers' Autonomy in Norway and Sweden

By Agis Salpukas

KRISTIANSAND, Norway (NYT)—When the huge paper machine broke down at the Hunsfos mill here not long ago, the workers reacted quickly. One took over the control panel; the others, their hands darting in and out of the rollers, made some intricate adjustments. In a few minutes, everything was running smoothly again.

No foreman had told the workers what to do. No company manual had specified who should do what if such an emergency ever arose. They had responded spontaneously, on their own initiative and responsibility.

The workers at Hunsfos are the subject of an experiment, a far-reaching reform effort under way throughout Norway and Sweden to make work more challenging and more satisfying for workers. The key notion of the experiment is worker autonomy.

Let each worker have a measure of real authority over what he does and where and how he does it, the theory goes, and his creative energies will be released. He will not only do more work, but he will also do it more intelligently and more contentedly.

Ordinarily, such a theory would be almost certain to meet resistance from both labor and management, neither of which would be likely to welcome any shrinkage in authority. But in most Western industrial nations, worker



discontent has reached such proportions that the reformers' ideas have begun to seem more practical.

The problem of worker morale—which takes the form of high rates of turnover and absenteeism—is acute in Norway and Sweden. The U.S. automobile industry is deeply concerned by absenteeism of about 5 per cent a day, but in Sweden, at Volvo's Torslanda plant, the figure is 18 per cent. The company must keep 800 extra workers on the payroll to cope with it.

In the last few years, the magnitude of the problem in the two Scandinavian countries has made the pressure to do something about it all but irresistible. And an unusually cooperative relationship between management and labor, maintained by policy-setting groups representing both sides, has made innovation on a large scale possible.

Thus, with top executives and labor officials in many countries watching, the ideas of the work reformers are being tested in industries. In Sweden, more companies are involved and more radical changes have been undertaken, particularly at Volvo, which is trying to eliminate the traditional assembly line.

But here in Norway the focus has been on less expensive, non-technological changes better suited to older industries. And it was Norway that the reform effort, based on the thinking of a group of Norwegian social scientists, had its beginnings.

The larger goal of work reform, as articulated 12 years ago by Dr. Einar Thorstad and his colleagues at the Arbeidspsykologisk Institutt near Oslo, is an experimental one—to see how much democracy can be introduced in the work place without hurting production and profits.

In Norway, the results of individual programs have varied greatly over the years and—despite the experimental character of the campaign—no overall assessment of its success or failure has been attempted. Moreover, certain kinds of trouble have emerged in many of the participating companies.

Work reform projects tend to stagnate, for example, as initial enthusiasm cools and other matters demand management's attention. Suspicion and anxiety spring up among some of the workers, and much time is spent in meetings assuring the workers that the changes are not gimmicks meant to cut the work force or increase the work load.

Further, few supervisory workers, often the victims of plant democratization, give up their extra pay and perquisites willingly. And many middle managers remain skeptical in the absence of hard figures confirming the ideas—the vague idea, they feel, of the social scientists.

Nonetheless, production and profits have not declined—in fact, for the participants in the experiment, production and profits have generally risen, although not necessarily as a result of the experiment—and most of the workers, managers, unionists and social scientists involved seem to be satisfied that the changes have been worthwhile.

In Norway, tradition has been no barrier to the reformers' new ideas. But the main effort so far has been a slow, modest one in such plants as the Hunsfos mill.

#### No Foremen

Nearly half the 1,000 workers at Hunsfos are now taking part in experiments with autonomous work groups. They work without a foreman, learn one another's jobs and often take responsibility for maintaining quality and ordering materials. They make most of their decisions in meetings, calling in managers chiefly for advice.

The plant, which is 90 years old, runs 24 hours a day turning local timber into various kinds of paper for printing and wrapping. To keep it running smoothly, cooperation between workers is essential. There also has to be coordination between various departments.

Under the old union agreement,

jobs were broken down into classes that limited each worker to a certain job and a certain area.

There was constant conflict among the workers—for example, among the wheelers, who roll up the paper. A wheeler who got slightly lower pay than another wheeler would not take on any extra tasks, arguing that he got less pay and thus should take no extra responsibility.

Starting in 1968, the plant also began to hire more young people, usually in the less-desirable jobs. The workers often stayed home or left after a short time.

Salve Aas, the personnel manager, recalled that there was little the company could do. Labor was in short supply and Hunsfos could not afford to make radical changes in its physical plant because the costs were high. Instead, management and the union at Hunsfos decided to take part in the national work-improvement experiment.

The idea for this experiment grew out of a meeting in 1962 between the Norwegian Trade Union

worker suspicion and reluctance had to be overcome by the management, the union and the social scientists.

"Workers are skeptical about going to meet new challenges," Mr. Aas recalled, "especially older workers. They know what to have and are afraid of the new."

But after many meetings and assurances that no one would lose pay or his job, about 100 workers in the pulp department became involved.

Workers were trained to learn each job in the department. Their pay was also changed so it was now dependent on how much skill and knowledge they have.

#### Met Weekly

The workers met weekly with representatives of management who told them how much had to be produced and what the long range goals were. The work group then decided how to rotate in their jobs, set their vacation schedules, arranged for supply materials and oversaw quality. Eventually, they voted to elect a foreman.

The system of autonomous work groups was expanded to other departments, and now more than half the plant is run this way.

What are the benefits? Trym Jarlsby, the president of the company, said that production had gone up but that it was impossible to say with any certainty what role work changes had played because better equipment had been installed during the experiment.

"But one important benefit," he said, "is that we have achieved some stability in a work force. The turnover in the lower jobs, he estimated, has been halved."

Kaere-Berg Andersen, the chief shop steward, said that "friendship among the operators has been better. They feel more involved now."

One disadvantage, it was agreed, was the large amount of time spent keeping the program going. Egil Loe, vice-president of the company, recalled that in 1970 about 300 meetings had been called to discuss the program.

"You can't keep having 300 meetings on this thing every year," he said.

There has been little progress in the program recently because management has been involved in a major expansion of the company and key officers have not had much time for it.

"We have to admit that this project has been sacrificed," Mr. Jarlsby said. He added, however, that he was determined to keep it going.

Similar problems have developed elsewhere, but Dr. Thorstad and his staff at the institute are not discouraged. Pressure for change in the work place will continue, he said. "People have a high level of material well-being and have higher education," he said, "which means they're unwilling to do Mickey Mouse jobs."



Confederation, which represents all the major unions in Norway, and the Confederation of Employers, which represents all major industries.

Both groups decided to find out if social scientists, in collaboration with union shop stewards and local management, could involve workers in changing their jobs.

Most of the ideas for change came from Dr. Thorstad, a thin, energetic man who has no patience with people who do not believe that the present industrial system is in serious trouble.

Dr. Thorstad, who in 1964 founded the Arbeidspsykologisk Institutt in the suburbs of Oslo, used the findings of other pioneers in work reorganization to develop an approach for Norway.

Dr. Thorstad, a resistance fighter during World War II, where initiative was left to small groups that decided on their own how to function—sought to create the same kind of atmosphere on the shop floor.

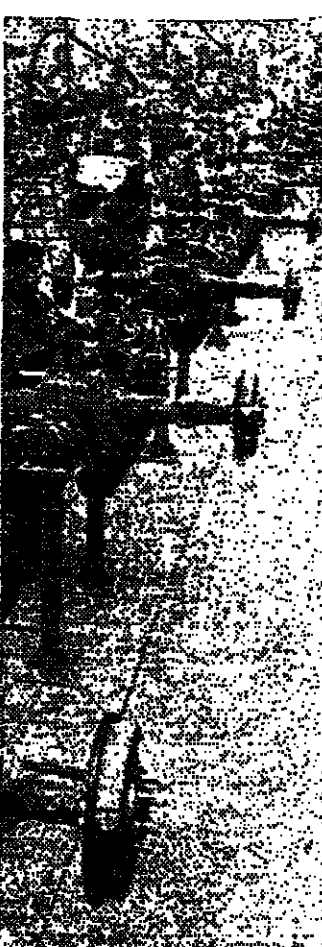
"It's amazing what you can do," he said in a recent interview, "if you create a design that allows participation, where you can use modern technology to advantage and use people to optimize work and life."

#### Vicious Circle

The way most jobs are set up now, he said, establishes a vicious circle in which workers become ever more alienated and frustrated. At the same time, ever-greater centralized planning and control are imposed, which reduce the worker's initiative and lead to further lack of trust.

He emphasized that there was not a single theory or method that can be developed and applied to any given industry. Rather, the approach is one of getting workers interested in making the changes and then having them take over the process and set their own goals.

Dr. Thorstad conceded that to accomplish this was often difficult. At Hunsfos, for example,



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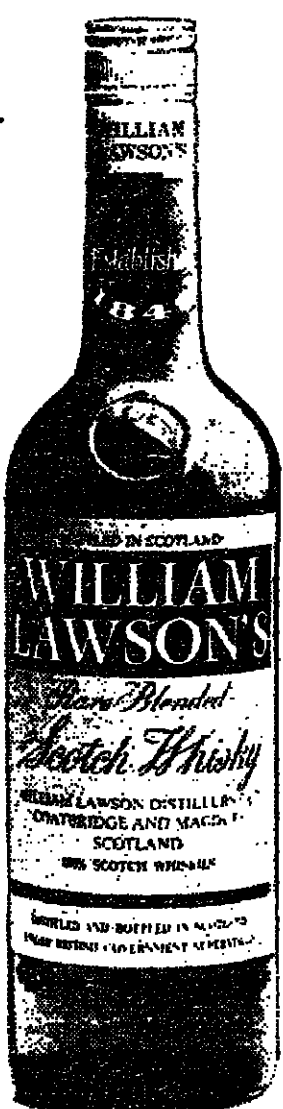
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## One Convict's Greatest Fear: Life Outside the Walls

By Andrew H. Malcolm

RT MADISON, Iowa (NYT). —To Robert Ferguson, walls are something special. Walls are strong. Walls are secure. They can be leaned on, scribbled up or ed against. They keep away the cold. They make no demands. Ferguson knows this because he has spent almost 39 of his 40 years inside state walls. Once he was an orphan. Later he was a convict. Now he is a convict. But he will be free.

id Ferguson is afraid. He doesn't know how to live outside, he says. "My home is here."

"There are more Bobby Fergusons than you'd ever care to see," said a prison official who has seen thousands of convicts come and go—and come back.

One knows for sure how Bobby Ferguson there are many men and women here to rely on jail and similar institutions as home, a familiar place with familiar faces from world worries like finding food and medical care.

For these people, life's generally pted standards seem reversed, if they lived in front of a "where right was left and was right. To them, prison is security. Parole is a at. Sleep is a pastime. cuffs are something you r to the shower.

One knows for sure how y convicts like Robert Ferguson actively seek incarceration the security of it all. But no in the business of jailing. He that there are many, ro years ago, the last time one counted inmates in state local prisons, there were 300. But no one figured how y had been there before.

A federal penal institutions e are now 23,500 convicts, 69 cent of whom served time re. Generally, they are d to as "hardened crim- or "habitual offenders." To rowing number of criminol- s, they are "recidivists," rters seemingly immune to atillation. But there may be pical kind of recidivist: the itutionalized being."

This is the story of one such an and what he faces.

### Born in Jail

Ferguson first entered jail when he was born. His mother was in Iowa Women's Reformatory, Rockwell City. She was serving time for an offense long lost to a file card somewhere. "I nk her name was Vivian," guson says.

On June 14, 1934, she gave birth a baby now known as Robert y Ferguson. On June 14, 4, she renounced the baby. It ame a ward of the state, and e been ever since.

The child's first "home" was a institution for orphans. ere, the child was cared for adults. Their faces changed t each shift.

Later, the child was sent to oodward State Hospital, an itution for the mentally red. Records for that part of rguson's life have been mis- used. Prison officials do not lieve Ferguson was retarded. It he did learn some of the mensions of his only constant mpanion.

With no emotion he recalls his idhood days: "We sat at a table day with our arms folded. you stood up without raising ur hand for permission, some- e hit you."

Sometimes the child would be loped to Eagle Grove, Iowa, for let visits. There, residents colled, an aging couple tried care for the young man. They e dead now.

"Sure, I remember Bobby," said bert Shaw, who is perhaps rguson's best acquaintance on e outside. "We both lived n e east side of the tracks, the gh side."

Mr. Shaw grew up to be sheriff Wright County there. Ferguson grew up.

### Cannot Explain

For some reason he cannot ex- ain, Ferguson always seems to nder back toward Eagle Grove ing his infrequent times of edom.

In prison part in a cell of the wa State Penitentiary here, rguson seems cheerful. He is e 6 feet tall, broad-shouldered d balding. He has an average elligence. He can read and tle but would rather not. In ndents, he has learned to atch his head with both hands. He lives in Cell D-11. It is eet wide and 8 feet deep with 3-foot ceiling. It is furnished th a stool, toilet, sink, table d bed.

His cell is on the second of ur levels in cavernous Cellhouse . It faces the northeast. ough the bars Ferguson has view of the 4-foot fan that ulate the air for the 57 men used there. Every time each an in maximum security leaves e cell he is stripped and search- and handcuffed.

To be able to live there, Ferguson became a habitual criminal. e was picked up by the police e than 18 times, most seri- sly for robbery but never for lence. After many incidents, : invited arrest.



Robert Ferguson, No. 101418

As a youth when he outgrew one orphanage, he was sent to another institution and another. He was sent to state hospitals. He was not ill, though, so there was help was limited. He became a disciplinary problem. He took to stealing. He was sent to institutions for juvenile delinquents.

Some believe such acts were intended to get individual attention. Others call him incorrigible. "I don't know," says Ferguson, "why not?"

The acts did get him noticed. His adult FBI record begins a few days after his 18th birthday. It starts with a vagrancy charge in Des Moines City. Over the years it follows his wanderings from Sarasota, Fla., to Vancouver, Wash.

Sometimes he sought out women he had "met" through lonely hearts letter clubs. Sometimes, very briefly, he worked. But mostly his treks were aimless. Always he returned to Iowa. There, to be jailed, he would commit the more serious crimes. He passed bad checks. He stole cars. He "borrowed" cars. He robbed. Typically, as a sentence ended, he would attempt escape. This earned him an extension in prison.

Crime after crime, he worked his way up through the reformatories. There was Anamosa, where he went several times somewhat disappointedly; it is not considered the "Big House." And there was River View, which is Ferguson's favorite penal institution.

Finally, on July 12, 1958, he graduated to the state's toughest prison, the Iowa State Penitentiary. "It's like a high school reunion to see these cons return," an official said. "They're slapping backs and shaking hands like old times."

There was never any one point at which Ferguson designed his career plans. He was just an institutional way of life that seemed to flow naturally, requiring no decisions.

For his latest conviction, Ferguson held up a service station in western Iowa on Feb. 17, 1969. With his hand in his coat pocket like a gun, he asked the attendant for \$10. Ferguson then said he would be in a nearby restaurant when officials wanted him.

The police found him there. He was eating a big steak dinner. They charged him with stealing several hundred dollars. That was amended later, however. All but \$10 had been found on the gasoline station attendant.

### Small Town

Fort Madison is a picturesque Mississippi riverbank town of 14,000, nestled in the southeast corner of Iowa where little boys still walk to school carrying fishing poles for afternoon fun.

Here, 66 years ago, Walter Sheaffer invented the fountain pen. And here on a hill in 1839, seven years before Iowa became a state, a band of soldiers had a band of prisoners build the first penal institution west of the Mississippi.

It is a 13.5-acre complex of offices, workshops, classrooms, cellblocks and a gift shop, all surrounded by a 40-foot limestone wall that is topped by barbed wire and dotted with remote control TV cameras and red-roofed towers that house the guards and their rifles.

Today, the Iowa State Penitentiary is home for 567 men, including 42 "lifers." Residents range in age from 18 to 80 and their average sentence is 15 years. One man has been here since 1932. Compared with them, Robert Ferguson is a newcomer; he arrived only 16 years ago.

"The easiest way to do time," said Darrell Kerby, one of the institution's professional counselors for convicts, "is to cut your self off absolutely from the outside. The institution becomes your whole world. It provides your shelter, your food, your bed, your clothes, your friends, everything. All you have to do is breathe."

"People like Bob have never had to face any responsibilities," Mr. Kerby continued. "No one teaches them how to work at life

outside. The institution becomes home. It's always here, warm and waiting. And whenever Bob or the others get outside, they want a 'parole' to get back in here."

And so last year, as his current sentence moved into its final few months, Ferguson wrote Gov. Robert Ray of Iowa and pleaded for a life term.

"I was tired of living my life here in installments," Ferguson says. "You get three months a day here. What the hell else could you want? I wanted to live here permanently." The governor referred the letter to other state authorities.

A few weeks later, Ferguson was paroled.

### Transition Eased

To ease the transition outside, the penitentiary released Ferguson, then hired him to do the same conscientious janitorial work he had done as a prisoner. Officials helped him buy clothes and find his first apartment, which was on Avenue G over the Abitrad Appliance Store.

"It was scary out there by myself," he said. He did not know how to budget money until pay day. On weekends, he said, there was nothing to do. And at work his friends, the convicts, accused him of being a guard.

So he ran away, a deliberate violation of parole. Then he phoned the prison to announce his whereabouts. Officials wished him good luck. So he stole some money in Des Moines and was returned to jail.

Ferguson's plight has in recent months attracted offers of help. "Fergie likes people to want to help him," an acquaintance said. "The only place they do is in prison."

Responding by mail has cut into Ferguson's daily schedule, which is highlighted by meals.

At 6 a.m. breakfast is passed through the bars. Then Ferguson sleeps until lunch. After that, he says, he sometimes sleeps for fun. Or he rolls cigarettes. Or he cleans his cell. Or he writes letters, which he signs "Bob Ferguson No. 101418."

"The trick to doing time," he says, "is not to be bothered by what goes on around you." So at times in the evening he will sleep. Or he may write letters to nonexistent people. And then throw them away.

"That's my life," he said. "I've done that for years. It's natural. I don't know enough about outside except stealing and burning around and I don't like that."

Recently, however, he has acquired two steady correspondents outside. One is a farm couple, Mr. and Mrs. Raymond Meyer of Ottumwa, Iowa. "I think Bob wishes he had a family," said Mrs. Meyer, who describes herself as "sixtyish, about the age Bob's mother would be."

Ferguson's other correspondent is Elizabeth Kinser, a 43-year-old mother of four who lives in Fontana, Calif. Mrs. Kinser, who is seeking her second divorce, recently quit her job as a late-night grocery clerk because she was tired of being robbed regularly.

She and Ferguson exchange long daily letters. They have "golden serious," she says. He has proposed marriage.

In these letters Ferguson has promised both Mrs. Kinser and the Meyers that he will join them upon his release.

Ferguson is now scheduled for release on Feb. 7. The week before then he will be measured for new clothes.

And then on that chilly morning he will be taken from Cell House 20 and searched. He will be taken to the main entrance, past the dining hall, the cement exercise yard, the benches filled with his convict friends, past the sliding sets of steel bars, the uniformed guards, and the metal detector—which have all been home for so long.

When Mr. Kerby was asked if he thought Ferguson would make it this time, his eyes fell to the desk to the Ferguson file No. 101418. It is five inches thick.

"What do you think?" he said.

## A Family's Fight to Save Son From the Children of God

By Peter Arnett

BETHEL, Conn. (AP). —A week after Derek Neve abruptly joined a secretive religious sect called the Children of God, his worried parents were startled by the suggestion of a senior Canadian police officer: "If I were you, I'd knock him on the head, bundle him in your car and take him home."

Three years later, they did just that. But even that did not work. In the intervening years, Brenda and David Neve said they used tears, angry words and hours of patient argument to change their son's mind. They flew in an Evangelical preacher from Texas to reason with him. They brought in a Roman Catholic priest who specialized in exorcism.

They said they finally decided to kidnap Derek and to hand him over to a team of professional "deprogrammers" from San Diego.

Mr. Neve's 25-year-old son was furious. "You've gone too far this time, Dad," his father quoted him as saying after the first few hours of captivity. Ten days later, Derek was back with the Children of God, his parents' expenditure of heavy emotional stress—and \$2,600—all in vain.

The frustration that pushed the Neves toward direct action has gripped thousands of other parents in America. Their sons and daughters have helped swell the ranks of the proliferating religious sects spawned by the hippie

and Jesus movements of the 1960s.

According to a recent report by the New York Attorney General's office, the sect has changed "from a religious hippie-oriented group to a cult subservient to the whims and desires of its leaders."

The report outlined what it called "shocking testimony" of sexual abuse, rape, brainwashing, solitary confinement of recalcitrant proselytes and demands that children kill their parents.

But the report said the attorney general could take no direct action because the Children of God has an "outwardly religious appearance" giving it First Amendment protection.

A leader at the sect's Dallas headquarters, Cornelius Coppi, charged that the attorney general's report relied "on false witnesses to vilify us" and resulted from religious intolerance.

The Neves had never heard of the Children of God when the phone rang at 2 a.m. one day in 1971. It was Derek, their eldest son.

They said he calmly told them: "I have called to say good-bye. You will never see me again. We are going underground because God will destroy America."

That was the first of a series of shocks. And the Neves were ill-prepared. They had raised three children in the Canadian Arctic where Mr. Neve worked as a government administrator after emigrating from England in 1957.

"We prayed together and we

believed in high moral principles," Mr. Neve said. Derek had wanted to be a minister and was ending his second year at the Canadian Bible College at Regina, with a year to go for his doctorate of divinity, when he had his fateful meeting with the Children of God.

Derek and other ministry students had set up a tent at a rock festival at Madoc, north of Toronto, to serve coffee and offer Christian teachings to young visitors. But it was the Children of God disciples who did the converting, Derek's father said.

"From what we can work out, the Children walked into that tent at 10 a.m. and Derek was totally hooked 15 hours later."

The Neves had moved to Connecticut by then. The shock of their son's phone call was not tempered by a letter a few days later explaining: "I am as sure of it as anything I have done. It is radical, but so was Jesus. We are selling out to God. We are the underground church of America."

They drove to his commune at Belleville, Ontario, but were not permitted inside the three-story building. There were guards at the doors and windows. But they returned to Belleville and this time they prevailed upon the chief of police to have Derek picked up and brought to the police station.

His mother recalled: "Immediately we could see that he had changed. His eyes were black and scary, as though hypnotized."

He had nothing but contempt for the established church, for men of God he had previously respected, like Billy Graham. He ridiculed the Bible college.

"We hadn't seen him for just one month. What a transformation."

Increasingly concerned about their son, the Neves called on the Rev. Buddy Hicks, a Texas preacher who had worked with young sect members. A Roman Catholic priest, a specialist in exorcism, also talked with their son. They could do nothing.

So Mr. Neve decided that force was necessary to remove his son from the sect. That meant "deprogramming," a technique requiring that his son be kidnapped and held in seclusion while a team of skilled operatives tried to talk him out of his beliefs.

"I was initially opposed to it," Mr. Neve said. He said one reason was that his son had married a girl in the commune and had fathered a child. But Mr. Neve said he was won over when he met a youth who had been successfully "deprogrammed."

The operation was set for Sunday, June 16, of this year. It was Father's Day.

"It was a real cloak-and-dagger business," Mr. Neve recalled. The Neves had assembled a dozen operatives in Toronto, including the leading "deprogrammer" in the United States—Ted Patrick of San Diego.

His sister Wendy was the bait. She arranged to meet her brother

in his commune near Toronto, leave with him in her car, then quickly pull over to the curb.

Two hefty hired hands jumped from the shadows and into the car to hold Derek. Thirty-five miles outside Toronto the group, including escort cars, pulled into a Roman Catholic retreat and the "deprogrammers" went to work.

In a quiet room the questioning began. "You believe Moses Berg is God?" asked Mr. Patrick. "Yes," replied Derek.

"Well, Berg is not God," Mr. Patrick said.

The first session lasted six hours. Later, she said Mr. Patrick came to her and said: "I think he's ready to break. I want you to put your arms around him when he's breaking."

Not only did her son appear broken, he agreed never to return to the Children of God.

"It was just too wonderful to hear," said his mother, and soon afterward they all left for Connecticut.

But the ordeal was not over. Derek did not settle down in the Neves' white frame ranch-house. He was restless and his parents said they wanted to separate him from his wife "because we know that at night they are talking about the sect, the old days."

They felt they were losing their son and they were right. Ten days after he had gone home to Bethel, Derek left again.

# In London talk is cheap

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## The Terror Within

While the tension of the tragedy at the Tunis airport increased, and bombs burst in Birmingham pubs, the world was given further bloody examples of the terror that terror holds within itself. For it was Palestinian guerrillas who hijacked the British plane in Dubai and, doubtless, Irish Republican Army adherents who blew up a large number of innocent citizens of Birmingham. But what particular sect of Palestinians killed on the plane? How republican, how Irish, were those who set off the bombs?

That terror breeds terror is well known. The reactions of the Israelis in Beit Shean, when three guerrillas slew and were slain there, shamed some of their own. For the Irish in England's industrial area, the killings in Birmingham mean suspicion and hatred from their neighbors, new and tighter police regulations. What good either could accomplish for, say, a Palestinian worker in the Gaza Strip or a Catholic worker in Ulster, is not even problematical. Both were lessened, both were threatened, by the vile acts committed in their names.

Yasser Arafat would have denied this aspect of terrorism—in fact, did deny it before the United Nations General Assembly. But Arafat himself was confronted with the other side of the terrorist coin when a disident group, assertedly working toward the same goals for the Palestinian people that Arafat's coalition held up to the world, seized the airliner at Dubai. For this clique was, in effect, working against Arafat's Palestinian Liberation Organization. It was less

interested in calling the world's attention to the plight of fellow Palestinians than in freeing from prison some fellow terrorists.

Arafat knew that this would not only damage the Palestinian cause, but his own version of it. He had won quasi-respectability from the UN and from a number of complacent nations for the kind of terror he had commended. And with that status went a new responsibility, a possibility of moving from shooting down casual strangers to negotiating with their governments. And here were some Palestinians who were not only sending shock waves of horror into those governments, but doing it in spite of Arafat, and to liberate some other murderers whose imprisonment Arafat had condoned.

And this is the key to the immorality of terror. It is in fact the weapon of the irresponsible. Its acts can be committed by a very few; its effects can be very widespread, and there need be no broad base of popular support, no intellectual or physical system of discipline, no loyalty beyond a handful of fanatics. So long as it is considered justifiable by any country or movement, none are safe from it.

There can be no refuges in which any terrorist can find security. If there is to be security anywhere, the reliance on terror by any group imperils that group through the terror within: the assumption by any government, or organization of governments, that terror can be justifiable is the error of Frankenstein. It builds a monster that destroys its maker.

## Banking on the Banks

The banking system of the United States is under strain and scrutiny; strain resulting from recent years of overextension, rapid growth and a reach for profits beyond traditional dictates of prudence, scrutiny from federal regulators and specialists in Congress as well as concerned experts inside the industry itself.

Much of the talk in the financial community is in muted tones, for fear of triggering a psychological reaction that is unjustified and would only compound the problems. Public savings are not about to be wiped out in a frenzy of bank failures such as occurred in the 1930s. The chief concern is rather that the government-engineered mechanisms that guard against such financial disasters may be taken too much for granted by aggressive banking institutions.

The proof of success of the banking reforms of the 1930s comes in the fact that the past year has seen the two largest bank failures in American history—Franklin National in New York and U.S. National of San Diego—without loss to depositors or chain reactions among other banks and businesses. This was no small achievement for the federal regulatory system, aided, perhaps, by a massive dose of luck.

It was no less an authority than Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, who flashed a forthright signal to the nation's bankers. In a speech last month, he warned that "some carelessness" had crept into banking practices. Dr. Burns argued that the banking system's strength must rest on the

resources of individual banks, not on the availability of government bailouts.

Over the past decade, some of the country's banks seem to have grown bored with their traditional fiduciary responsibilities, choosing instead the lures of the go-go, never-never land. With innovation and expansion at a premium, banks have become intensely competitive both for deposits and lending opportunities. Since banking profits depend in large part on the volume of loans outstanding, the average ratio of deposits to loans has deteriorated, as has the quality of loan undertakings. Many banks have found themselves dependent on volatile short-term borrowing, to support long-term commitments. Such entrepreneurial practices, along with risky foreign exchange operations and diversified activities of bank holding companies, only increase the banks' vulnerability to managerial error.

Dr. Burns and some of the congressional specialists are looking into ways of tightening up the federal regulatory process, reversing, in effect, the past decade's trend of regulation which was directed more at encouraging and equalizing competition than in protecting the basic soundness of the banking system. But immediate responsibility for protecting bank liquidity and preventing further failures lies inside the banks' boardrooms and managerial hierarchies. The interest of the federal government, and ultimately the taxpayers, is in maintaining a sound banking system, not in assuming the entrepreneurial risks inherent in banking practices aimed at increasing profits.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Silence in Peru

For the second time in four months, Peru's military rulers have resorted to drastic action to silence criticism of their policies. They have closed three magazines, exiled 10 journalists and arrested five leading members of the Lima Bar Association, including its president. For good measure, they have ousted 137 American Peace Corps volunteers, who had been working mostly in forestry, agriculture and education.

The measures against the magazines, writers and lawyers were provoked by their criticism of economic policy and their publishing of a fact embarrassing to the regime about the multimillion-dollar contract recently signed with Japanese firms for the building of an oil pipeline: it contains an arbitration clause under which disputes not foreseen in its text would have to be settled by a third party.

Until now, the military leaders have rejected arbitration as an infringement of sovereignty; and their constitution makes all business operating in the country subject only to Peruvian law. The bar leaders thus contended that the arbitration provision

made the Japanese contract "null and void." For the regime and its lackeys in the daily newspapers seized by the government last July, these remarks and other criticism added up to "a sinister plot of a counter-revolution that is now under way."

This irrational reaction was similar to the earlier persecution of a weekly magazine editor for pointing out that in an agreement with the United States last February, the government had dropped claims for hundreds of millions of dollars in back taxes from the nationalized International Petroleum Co. Ironically, that editor, Enrique Zileri, is now the only independent journalistic voice remaining in Peru; but he is in jeopardy because his fate depends on his appeal from a year's prison sentence.

Mr. Zileri had been in trouble earlier for warning that sycophants and Communists were trying to push President Velasco toward "a personal dictatorship, ironhanded and absolute." With its latest actions, the Peruvian regime seems bent on making a prophet, as well as a martyr, out of Enrique Zileri.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## In the International Edition

### Seventy-Five Years Ago

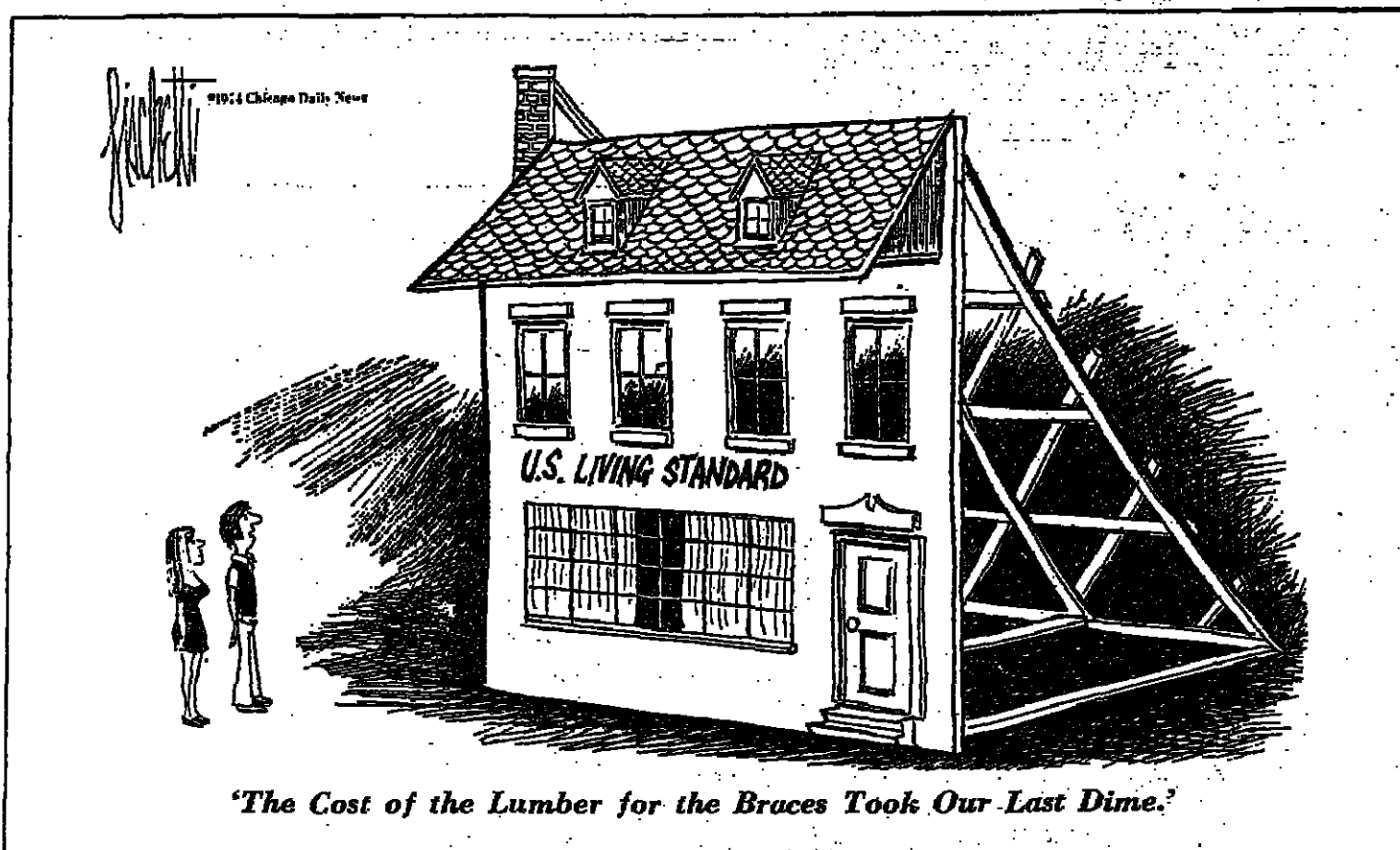
November 25, 1899

PRETORIA—Through the courtesy of the authorities, in the Foreign Affairs Department and the War Department, contact has been made with Mr. Winston Churchill, who is confined in the state school with other British officers who are prisoners here. Mr. Churchill, beyond a slight bullet wound in his right hand, is well and hearty though naturally chafing at his enforced idleness.

### Fifty Years Ago

November 25, 1924

NEW YORK—Today opened the fourth week of the sensational bull stock campaign here. Trading was enormous, 35 issues advancing to new high levels, and the increases totaling 1,946,000. Tales of huge fortunes being made are going around all over the city. One story said that an unnamed woman film star cleared over \$50,000 on American Can in one day.



## A Bleak Thanksgiving in Washington

By James Reston

WASHINGTON—The latest Thanksgiving Day bulletin from the economic front is that over 200,000 auto workers will be out of jobs next month and that the unemployment total in the nation will be over 6 million or 7 per cent of the workforce next year.

The capital is being battered by statistics. More than a quarter of the auto industry's 700,000 workers will be on temporary or indefinite layoffs in December. Chrysler Corp. will almost be shut down until Christmas. Big steel is beginning to add to the layoffs, and the mayor of New York cuts 1,510 employees and announces "the toughest austerity program" since the economic depression of the 1930s.

What to do? "Do without," says President Ford. "Buy cars," says Leonard Woodcock, president of the United Auto Workers, announcing a newspaper advertising campaign to stimulate sales. "Be careful," says Business Week magazine, adding some more alarming statistics.

The U.S. economy already stands atop "a mountain of debt—\$2.5 trillion high," the magazine warns. "51 trillion in corporate debt; \$800 billion in mortgage debt; \$500 billion in U.S. government debt; \$300 billion in state and local government debt; and \$300 billion in consumer debt."

This would be an "awesome burden of debt," Business Week adds, "even if the world economic climate were perfect," but the world is "ravaged by inflation, threatened with economic depression, torn apart by the massive redistribution of wealth that has accompanied the soaring price of oil... and there are signs of tension everywhere: corporate debt-equity ratios and bank loans-to-deposit ratios way out of line; consumer installment-debt repayment taking a record share of disposable income; the huge real estate market in desperate trouble... Never has the Debt Economy seemed more vulnerable."

### Capital Depressed

But it is not merely the statistics that are troubling Washington. The statistics only destroy the illusion that everybody is going to live better and better year after year in America, and the destruction of this illusion is not a bad thing. The capital is depressed, not so much by the facts, but by the feeling that nobody here is really doing with the facts in the order of their importance.

The President is away, reassuring the Japanese and the South Koreans, and getting acquainted with the Russians at Vladivostok, all useful exercises, and good television. But it is interesting that even the first American President's visit to Japan, and his first summit meeting with Brezhnev in the Soviet Union had to take second place in the newspapers and on the TV

network news reports to the economic and unemployment figures from Detroit.

The Congress is just as remote from the central questions of the nation. It is preoccupied, not with the economy, or the organization of the new Ford administration, or the alarming developments in the Middle East, but with Nelson Rockefeller's money, taxes, political publishing ventures, Arthur Goldberg, Walter Reuther, and also with Fritz Mondale, the senator from Minnesota, who pulled out of the 1976 presidential race—all this and other secondary considerations.

The nation is in trouble now and is looking for a lead, but isn't getting it. It is just as strong as it ever was, despite the stock market—probably stronger—but it is nervous. It is nervous and depressed because it has been living an illusion, and is now magnifying its losses because it inflated its gains and dreams.

This is the main thing before Ford when he comes back from the Soviet Union. His first priorities are at home and not abroad.

He has a really serious crisis in the Middle East, which is letting down into a fifth Arab-Israeli war. And he has fundamental problems with the Soviet Union on the control of strategic arms, but he is not likely to be able to deal with these things unless he has stability at home and unity among the Atlantic nations and Japan.

There is no problem in the world that can be solved unless the economic, political and military problems of North America, Europe and Japan are brought together in a common policy, and the first requirement of this is a resolution of the economic crisis in the United States.

The last 10 years have been a period of profound political and spiritual bewilderment in America. During this time, our political leaders have led us to believe that it was our destiny to get more prosperity and more peace, more affluence, more cars and more "things," but if we have anything to be thankful for now, it is that the brutal facts are now destroying these illusions.

From Vietnam to Watergate, the nation has been on a binge, and is now suffering the consequences. Its money is inflated because its expectations were inflated, and whatever the politicians say in Washington, it is not likely to go back to the wasteful affluence of the 1960s.

"What is it that has shaken the nerves of so many?" Walker Lippmann asked during the other great economic crisis of the 1930s. "It is the doubt whether there exists among the people that trust in each other which is the first condition of intelligent leadership. That is the root of the matter. The particular projects which we debate so angrily are not so important. The fate of the nation does not hang upon any of them, but upon the power of the people to remain united for purposes which they respect upon their capacity to have faith in themselves and in their objectives. It is not the facts of the crisis which we have to fear. They can be endured and dealt with. It is demoralization alone that is dangerous."

## Neither Garbage nor Salad

By C.L. Sulzberger

PARIS—Whenever things go really wrong in France there is a stink of garbage in the streets of Paris because, as usual, the unfortunates who earn their keep by its removal are understandably among the first to join a strike wave. There has been a strike wave, but it is ending.

The garbage has been cleared away by the army—also as usual—and the Giscard d'Estaing government has survived its first crucial test without the President himself being forced to take exceptional measures.

Thus, although there has been some of the talk that accompanied the fall of the Fourth Republic in 1958 and the unrest in 1968, nothing approaching violent crisis developed. The students never threw their mass support behind the Communist and Socialist-led workers—perhaps unconsciously reverting themselves for the latter's dilatory backing six years ago when youth rose up in arms. And there was never any need to call out the "salad baskets" (what the French call black maras), loaded with armed gendarmes, and a familiar sight when serious trouble is averted.

There are in France the same comprehensible labor complaints that exist elsewhere throughout an inflation-riddled Europe, as it sinks into a slump. But the promise of a leftist-inspired political action and rightist reaction has evaporated for the present. Minister Pompidou raised Communist hackles by his reference to their "fascist methods," but then the Communists

were already engaged in bickering with their Socialist allies. The unresolved argument bequeathed by 1980 between those Frenchmen who accepted the revolution and those who didn't think it went far enough hasn't advanced toward settlement. It never even intruded this time around.

Nevertheless, inflation, stagnation, unemployment and political anxiety corrode Western Europe, Japan and the United States. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development reports this area has attained the undesired level of zero economic growth.

Sen. Walter Mondale, recently visiting Moscow, bopped Russia about its lack of progress of the West's economic and political disarray although why not I cannot imagine. If it could, the West would play the same game in reverse.

Certainly the huge U.S. production machine is in slow gear with output diminishing and foreign trade sagging. Nobody—not even President Ford—kinds himself any more that there is no American "recession." And its echoes abroad are manifest. Japan's former trade and industry minister Yamashita recently warned "we are indeed facing a depression."

Britain is in dreadful shape, like a vast, sagging jellyfish on the beach. Its business world is gloomier than at any time for over 40 years. Even in West Germany, still dynamic and rich, bankruptcies rise steadily. Everywhere in Europe, foreign

workers are being sent back home to make jobs available for local nationals. The returning emigrants obviously bring with them unemployment pressures in lands they can least withstand them—Yugoslavia, Turkey, Algeria or Spain.

### Italian Woes

Italy, under a pathetic minority government, wobbles through a jungle of unchecked inflation, unemployment, falling production and a terrifying crime wave. The only boom "industry" is kidnapping the rich.

France, thought to have Europe's best balanced economy until the oil crisis exposed its shortage in energy resources, has been suffering from revolting strikes which have been draining the economy despite Giscard's first-round victory.

A nasty whiff of politics mixes in with workers' economic complaints, and there have been hints of sabotage—arson in mail distributing services and destruction of telephone cables. The left still privately whistles about overthrowing the Giscard regime.

Everywhere NATO is weaker than it ought to be, both materially and spiritually. Inflation and oil are splitting Europe and the transatlantic connection. Meanwhile, an ugly political fever, cancer is evident in many corners. Portugal limped from crisis to crisis, nervously eyed by neighboring Spain. Non-NATO Japan prepares to handle an Oriental Watergate. Italy watches for another plot to seize power, having already uncovered three. Nevertheless, the worst has so far been avoided.

France has now demonstrably survived a dress-rehearsal general strike that failed. Moreover, France remains a symbol for all Europe, and has shown that its government could keep the salad baskets in their garages while cleaning up the garbage. The West, one may conclude, is still demonstrating more toughness than that with which it has recently been credited by either its Marxist critics or its own Jeremiahs.

## The Plight Of Christians In Russia

By William Buckley Jr.

NEW YORK—Do you read the London Times? (Neither do I, but someone sent me a copy. Unless it happens that you do, you are probably not aware of recent communications from Dr. Andrei Sakharov, the famous Russian dissident physicist, Dr. Sakharov's latest act of valor has been to protest, along with three colleagues in the Soviet human rights movement, a recent act of oppression by the Soviet Union. The appeal tells us that Mr. Vins will be tried in his home city of Kiev under Article 209-1 of the Ukrainian Criminal Code. This article penalizes the infringement of citizens' rights on the pretext of conducting religious rites. Apparently Soviet authorities have relied more and more on this particular article, because it provides for a longer prison sentence—10 years plus exile—than other articles commonly applied to believers. It appears that in fact, Mr. Vins is being charged with "living on the means of believers and, in this way, is infringing their material rights. But, the appeal points out, it is obvious and well known that the church puts no compulsion on believers to contribute money."

"And second," Dr. Sakharov continues, "how can the authorities make such charges when, in their devotion to God, believers are fined thousands of rubles, all their religious literature is confiscated and destroyed during hundreds of house searches, musical instruments are destroyed, prayer houses are razed, parents have their children removed from them, and the road to any education beyond secondary school is barred to young believers?"

Extraordinary. Now there are several extraordinary things here. Not in persecution of yet another Christian—that is a staple of Communist oppression in the Soviet Union. It is remarkable that Dr. Sakharov, himself an atheist, should bestir himself—shout from the freedom of religion conscience—on behalf of those who disagree with him, Extraordinary and noble.

Dr. Sakharov's appeal was addressed to the World Council of Churches. What is remarkable about it is that the persecution of Georgy Vins, and of his fellow Christians, causes not a ripple in the Christian world. If I were a Christian living in the Soviet Union, I would address my appeal not to Christian authorities outside the Iron Curtain, but to Jewish groups. It is they and only they who have the conscience left to protest. The Palestinian Liberation Organization has probably tortured and murdered a few hundred people in the past 20 years, is protesting against their spokesmen being invited to the United Nations, organized Jewish groups mounted the most impressive meeting in recent New York history.

Only a few weeks ago, Sen. Henry Jackson's protest against Soviet restrictions on Jewish emigration finally cracked the impasse; and for the first time we can remember, we faced down the Soviet Union, which has promised to swell the ranks of the persecuted. I really do not think it has occurred to Sen. Jackson to introduce complementary legislation denying favorable economic treatment to the Soviet Union unless it grants religious liberty to Georgy Vins.

Of course, it is only a symbol as Dr. Sakharov's protest shows. The systematic and continuing persecutions in 1974 there have been (so far) a dozen trials of Russian Baptists. Indeed, a second appeal of Dr. Sakharov concerns the imminent trial of six Lithuanian Catholics. It is not only addressed by Dr. Sakharov to the World Council of Churches but also to the 1974 Synod of the Russian Catholic Church, which until recently was meeting in Rome. Both bodies were asked "to speak out in defense of the people who have been arrested for their religious beliefs." Maybe one of these bodies has done so, but no by my presence. Or yours, I warrant. The World Council of Churches has been too busy denouncing Rhodesia to worry about the Soviet Union. The Catholic Church is trying to put some order back into their house, and if there is great concern among the bishops for the persecution of Christians in Russia and China, they must have given up that concern in Lent—about 10 years ago, which is the last time I heard from its pulpit, a denunciation of Communist persecution of the Christians.

I do not expect to hear all such denunciations from Sen. Jackson's pulpit. So that I say this quite sincerely: this is as appeal to American Jews to put pressure on American Christians to help Russian Christians.







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## New York Bond Sales

Sales in \$1,000 High Low Last Chgs

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## U.S. Economy Needs Action

(Continued From Page 8)

actively with the overriding issue of public concern—the

worsening illness of the economy

and the troubles it is spreading

so widely among the citizenry.

More Action Needed

A top businessman who generally

endorses President Ford's

economic program, although he

sees need for a lot more action

than was outlined in the Oct. 3

message to Congress, is John

Harper, chairman of the Alumn-

um Company of America and

of the Business Roundtable, a

group of 100 top corporate executives.

I liked the President's program,"

he said, "but we need a

stronger energy policy. We've

been hitting ourselves to sleep in

that area. We need a strong

conservation program and we've

got to develop more domestic

energy sources, especially coal. I

believe in the need to protect the

environment but we've been

going too far too fast in that

effort. We need a program that

I don't see at the moment."

Walter Wriston, chairman of

the First National City Bank,

looked at the President's view of

the economic outlook, although he

said the recession is real and

that the economy would only

"begin to turn around, depending

on the actions of the Federal

Reserve, toward the middle of

next year. I don't subscribe to

the end-of-the-world theory."

Inflation will moderate very

substantially over the next sev-

eral months," he said. "We

shouldn't expect macro-economics

to prop up the whole economy

and we ought to adopt programs

to help the unemployed on a

spot basis, not a macro basis.

Controls would be the most des-

perate mistake we could make

again."

How long will it take to awaken

Washington to the gravity of

current economic problems? How

long will it take to come up with

affirmative programs to assure

lessened inflation, construct a

huge energy conservation develop-

ment program and provide nec-

essary stimulus in certain areas

to get the economy moving for-

ward again?

The time for discussion and

debate has ended and now there

must be action.

U.S. Fire Kills 3 Children

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 24 (AP).

—Three children, aged 4, 7 and 8,

were trapped in an attic bedroom

and killed early today when fire

raged through their home.

The fire broke out in the attic

bedroom of a two-story house

on a residential street in Phila-

delphia. Firemen rushed to the

house and fought the fire for

about an hour. The fire was

extinguished, but the children

were found dead. The fire was

caused by a faulty electrical

wiring in the attic. The house

was owned by a family who

had moved out of the house

a few days before the fire. The

fire was the second in a row

in the neighborhood. The first

fire was caused by a faulty

electrical wiring in the attic.



PARKED—Thousands of unsold cars fill parking lots at a Chrysler plant in Belvidere, Ill., which will suspend production this week and not resume before January.

## U.S. Unemployment: '70s Are Not the '30s

By Michael C. Jensen

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (NYT).

Not since the waning days of the

Great Depression have so many

Americans been without jobs.

About 5.5 million persons who

want to be working are not. By

the middle of next year, their

number may swell to more than

7 million.

New industrial layoffs are oc-

curring almost daily—at car com-

panies, electronic firms, publish-

ing and steel companies and other

enterprises. The result is that

unemployment now ranks with

inflation as the nation's most

worrying economic problem.

There is little expectation, how-

ever, that the frenzied conditions

of the 1930s will be repeated.

The reason is that today's jobs

are a new breed, supported in

many cases by unemployment

insurance, backstopped by work-

ing spouses, aided by union ben-

efit programs and eligible in ex-

treme cases for welfare payments.

In most cases they receive some

income after losing their jobs,

and in few instances they earn

more money than they did while

employed.

More than two million Ameri-

cans are collecting unemployment

insurance checks. There has

been a sharp increase in state

benefit levels in recent years and

much of the stigma that was

once attached to collecting ben-

efits has eased. Furthermore,

registration and claim procedures

are simple and quick.

Why then is there cause for

concern about unemployment?

For one thing, no major union

has been able to successfully

bargain for an unemployment

plan that even approaches the

one negotiated by the auto work-

ers. For another, few jobless

workers have wives who bring in

a sufficient pay check.

Other reasons why apprehen-

sion is mounting include:

• The rate of unemployment

last month was at a three-year

high of 6.6 per cent and admin-

istrators expect it to reach 6.5

per cent by mid-1975.

• Some private economists say

they think unemployment will rise

to 8 per cent by mid-1975. Every

percentage point translates into

almost 1 million additional un-

employed workers, so 8 per cent

would mean 7.4 million jobless

persons. The highest unemploy-

ment rate in the last half-century

was reached in 1933 when an

estimated 13 million Americans

were out of work. That meant,

at the time, that 25 per cent

of the nation's work force was

idle.

• The number of workers col-

lecting unemployment insurance

has risen by more than 50 per

cent during the last year. Three

states—Connecticut, Washington

and Vermont—have had to bor-

row from the federal government

to make payments. Not since 1963

have so many states been in so

poor a position.

• The rate of unemployment

for heads of households, while

still much lower than other cat-

egories, has risen by more than

one-third—from 2.7 per cent

to 3.7 per cent in the last year.

• While auto industry layoffs

now estimated at about 100,000,

have provided the most dramatic

example of job losses, widespread

layoffs stemming from the coal

strike also are expected if the

strike drags on.

The President and his men

have predicted that the back-

log of inflation would be broken

by the latter part of next year

if the country had the will to

swallow the fiscal and monetary

medicine prescribed by the White

House and the Federal Reserve

Board.

"V-Shaped" Course

While the economy would sig-

nate as a result of this policy,

future activity would be "V-

shaped" that is, the downturn

would be succeeded by an equally

strong upturn.

## Some Aides Seek Policy Change



## BOOKS

## THE GLORY AND THE DREAM

By William Manchester. Little, Brown. 1,397 pp. \$20.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

AFTER reading William Manchester's "The Glory and the Dream," I feel as if I am just coming out of a posthypnotic trance. It is a rather traumatic experience, the impact of this book, one that leaves you wrung by ambivalence, asking, alternatively, were we really that bad? And could we have been that good? Because I had to read this book in four days, these 40 years of American history took on the concentrated, surreal quality of a dream or psychotic fantasy. The sensation is something like dying and viewing life from another plane.

In a factbook of 1,397 pages, written by one man, we naturally expect a certain amount of watering down or thinning out of the material, but I was not aware of it. Professional historians may find something to criticize in "The Glory and the Dream," but for the most part, I simply enjoyed it. There is no fiction that can compete with good, gossipy, anecdotal history—the "inside story" of who said or did what in moments of great tension or crisis. In Manchester's hands, "narrative" history is as about as irreducible and dramatic as watching a documentary movie of yourself emerging from your mother's womb, with your father standing beside her.

The book begins with 1822, when we were at one of our lowest ebb; but we learn as we read on that economics is only one index in the main depressive life of this country. Still, even in the face of the enormities of the 1970s, the picture of the early 1830s is staggering. We are told that, in 12 months, 683,000 "nomads of the depression" were thrown off the freight cars of the Southern Pacific Railroad. Two hundred and seventy-three thousand families were evicted from their homes in 1932, and we suddenly realize that evictions is not simply a word or a legal process, but being turned out into the streets. Today that would mean going on relief, but then, before you could begin to qualify for relief, you had to sell all your possessions, cancel your insurance, exhaust your credit and prove that all your known relatives were broke. This was the predicament faced by 34 million people who had no income whatsoever.

This was the country inherited by Truman, a country who had relatively few people believed when he was elected, but before long Franklin Delano Roosevelt had many commentators endorsing the remark that he had been "psychoanalyzed by God." The

story of F. D. R.'s first hundred days is like a "hit the jackpot" show in which the prize is survival itself. Roosevelt's career is something like the aftermath of a surfer, now on the crest of the wave, now in the slough. The man's image was so strong we are so dazzled by his charisma, that we may never know what he really was.

His recommitment, the author says, "was masterminded by Harry Hopkins, sitting in a tan-walled bedroom in Chicago, Blackstone Hotel." We don't need to know that the bedroom was tan-walled, but that is part of the genius of this book. Manchester realizes that we want our history to be made as palatable as possible. It might be indigestible without such details. How pleasant it is, for example, to know that Winston Churchill called the Marshall Plan "the most unoriginal act in history."

And what a cruel delight some of us will take in learning that during one campaign for the presidential nomination, Thomas E. Dewey adopted elevator shoes to lessen the difference between his 5 feet 8 inches and Harold Stassen's 6 feet 2 inches.

We learn that John F. Kennedy's phone bill on the eve of his election in 1960 was \$10,000 and that America's golden-boy President won by a margin of less than two-thirds of 1 percent of the popular vote. After the Bay of Pigs, it must have seemed to the American public that he had indeed brought a pig in a poke. Of all the inglorious events in American history, that may be one of the most inexplicable. However, when we see John and Robert Kennedy outwitting Nikita Khrushchev in the Cuban missile crisis, it is as if America had suddenly found itself again after a period of amnesia.

To have suffered so much, tried so hard, embodied every absurdity, only to come to what we are now, is a terrible waste, like an interminable course of psychoanalysis with no perceptible improvement. The shape of American history over these four decades gives "The Glory and the Dream"—perhaps against the author's will—the shape of great tragedy. Some readers will feel that it ought to be called "The Decline and Fall of the West." I think you ought to read this history and weep, read it and laugh, read it and make sure you don't repeat it.

Anatole Broyard is a book critic for The New York Times.

## CHESS

By Robert Byrne

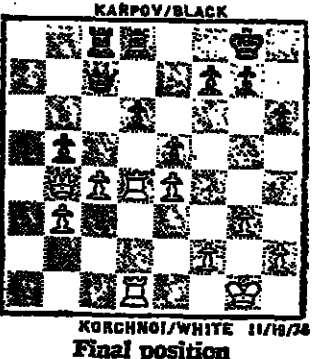
MOSCOW, Nov. 18.—Viktor Karpov spent his last chance with the white pieces tonight in the 23d game of his final Candidates Match for the world championship, but he could not budge Anatoly Karpov's defense and had to agree to a draw after 29 moves in Tchaikovsky Hall here.

Karpov retained his 3-victories-to-2 lead in the series, and with only one game left to play—in which he will have the white pieces—is all but certain to take the match.

**An Important Difference**  
In this game, Karpov adopted the same Queen's Indian Defense with which he had been defeated in the 21st game, varying, however, by 6...N-K3 before Karpov's counter-gambit in Q-B2 to prevent the exchange of a set of minor pieces. Thus, Karpov was able to obtain the bishop pair by 9...NxB: 10 QxN, although that gave Karpov a free hand to advance his center pawns.

Karpov removed a set of bishops by 12 N-K1, though the loss of time required enabled Karpov to proceed against the center with 14...P-B4. It would have been useless, if not dangerous, for Karpov to have gained a pawn by 15 P-P, NXP: 16 QxP, QxQ: 17 RxB, BxN: 18 PxB, for after 18...KR-Q1, Karpov would have had powerful play against the extremely weak white pawn position.

After Karpov set up an imposing pawn center with 17 P-K4, grandmaster Edward Gufeld nevertheless told me, "I prefer the dynamic possibilities in Karpov's position—the black bishop is the strongest minor piece on the board."



KORCHNOI/WHITE 11/25 Final position

Mikhail Tal, the former world champion, pointed out that Karpov could not fight for a chunk of the center with 18...N-B3 because of 19 N-Q5, PxB: 20 KPxP, Q-B2: 21 PxB, PxB: 22 N-K3, P-K3, BxP: 23 N-Q5, smashing the black kingside pawns by 23...B-B3: 24 NxBc1, PxB: 25 Q-R6.

**Restraint Momentarily**  
Thus, Karpov gave up his throne in the center with 18...PxB, allowing Karpov to play the Morphy Bind. But the exchange of knights at the 22d move, leaving only one pair of minor pieces, counteracted any cramping effect Karpov's pawn center might have had.

Then, with his preparatory 20...P-Q3 and 25...P-Q4, Karpov demonstrated the classical wing assault, that Black has at his disposal to destroy the Morphy center and obtain free play for his pieces.

After Karpov's 29...P-K4, Karpov had no means to dispute the draw, because the bloodletting 30 RxB, QxP: 31 RxB, PxB: 32 PxB, QxP: 33 RxB, PxB: 34 RxB, PxB: 35 RxB, PxB: 36 RxB, PxB: 37 RxB, PxB: 38 RxB, PxB: 39 RxB, PxB: 40 RxB, PxB: 41 RxB, PxB: 42 RxB, PxB: 43 RxB, PxB: 44 RxB, PxB: 45 RxB, PxB: 46 RxB, PxB: 47 RxB, PxB: 48 RxB, PxB: 49 RxB, PxB: 50 RxB, PxB: 51 RxB, PxB: 52 RxB, PxB: 53 RxB, PxB: 54 RxB, PxB: 55 RxB, PxB: 56 RxB, PxB: 57 RxB, PxB: 58 RxB, PxB: 59 RxB, PxB: 60 RxB, PxB: 61 RxB, PxB: 62 RxB, PxB: 63 RxB, PxB: 64 RxB, PxB: 65 RxB, PxB: 66 RxB, PxB: 67 RxB, PxB: 68 RxB, PxB: 69 RxB, PxB: 70 RxB, PxB: 71 RxB, PxB: 72 RxB, PxB: 73 RxB, PxB: 74 RxB, PxB: 75 RxB, PxB: 76 RxB, PxB: 77 RxB, PxB: 78 RxB, PxB: 79 RxB, PxB: 80 RxB, PxB: 81 RxB, PxB: 82 RxB, PxB: 83 RxB, PxB: 84 RxB, PxB: 85 RxB, PxB: 86 RxB, PxB: 87 RxB, PxB: 88 RxB, PxB: 89 RxB, PxB: 90 RxB, PxB: 91 RxB, PxB: 92 RxB, PxB: 93 RxB, PxB: 94 RxB, PxB: 95 RxB, PxB: 96 RxB, PxB: 97 RxB, PxB: 98 RxB, PxB: 99 RxB, 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# NFL Jets Surprise Dolphins, Redskins Rout Eagles

NEW YORK, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Namath fired a 45-yard touchdown pass to tight end Earl Carter with 5:05 remaining today to give the New York Jets a stunning 17-4 upset over the mistake-prone Miami Dolphins.

Namath's touchdown pass came 1:38 after Bob Griese had Miami ahead, 14-10, with a yard swing pass to Jim Kiick.

Interference penalty gave Miami's Tim Foley possession on the Dolphins' 45 and on the first play Miami fired to Carter over the end and he raced to the end

some untouched for the winning score.

Namath threw three yards to Carter in the second period to give the Jets a 7-0 halftime lead and Griese tied the score with a six-yard scramble early in the third period. Rookie Pat Leahy gave New York a 10-7 lead early in the fourth period with a 34-yard field goal before flanker Nat Moore threw 31 yards to Paul Warfield at the Jets' six and Griese put Miami ahead four plays later.

The Jets' defense played its best half of the season in the first two periods, holding Miami to just

60 yards and two blown scoring opportunities prevented New York from breaking the game open.

Redskins 23, Eagles 7

At Washington, rookie Larry Jones returned a kickoff for a record-setting 102-yard touchdown to nail down a 26-7 victory for the Redskins over Philadelphia.

The victory gave the Redskins an 8-3 record and kept them in command for a bid for a Super Bowl playoff spot, at least two games ahead of their nearest wild-card rival.

It also extended Philadelphia's

losing streak to six games and marked the 15th straight time the Redskins have met the Eagles without a loss.

Jones' electrifying run came on the closing play of the third period after Roman Gabriel had passed the Eagles into contention with a three-yard touchdown throw to Harold Carmichael, whittling Washington's lead to 13-7.

Jones, a former Northeast Missouri State sprint star, fielded the ensuing kickoff two yards deep in the end zone, followed the wedge up the right sideline

and broke clear for the touchdown. It was the longest kickoff return in Redskins' history.

Bills 15, Browns 10

At Cleveland, O.J. Simpson ran 41 yards for one touchdown and set up two field goals with his running, leading Buffalo to a 15-10 victory over the Browns.

Simpson, with his fourth 100-yard game of the year, finished with 115 yards in 22 carries, leaving him 83 yards short of the 1,000-yard mark for this season.

The Bills improved their record to 8-3 and the Browns slipped to 3-8 as the Bills regained a tie

with Miami, who lost to the Jets, for the lead in the AFC East.

Cards 23, Giants 21

At New Haven, Conn., Jim Bakken kicked his third field goal of the game, a 36-yarder with three seconds to go, giving St. Louis a 23-21 victory over the New York Giants and virtually assuring the Cardinals of a spot in the playoffs for the first time since 1948.

The Cardinals, whose 9-2 record is the best in the NFC, rallied from behind twice in the second half, the last time after Craig Morton's 17-yard pass to Walker Gillette put New York in front 21-20 with 1:16 left.

Hurdles Seales, a little used cornerback, returned the ensuing short kickoff 24 yards to the New York 46 and then St. Louis moved 23 yards, most of it on Jim Hart's passes, before Bakken's winning field goal.

Bengals 33, Chiefs 6

At Cincinnati, Ken Anderson passed for four touchdowns and tied two team records, leading the Bengals to a 33-6 rout of Kansas City.

Anderson's four TD passes tied the Cincinnati single-game mark set in 1969 by Greg Cook, and Anderson also increased his season total to 18, tying his own club record of last year.

Lions 34, Bears 17

At Detroit, Dick Jauron set up two touchdowns with long punt returns and Detroit piled up its most points this season in a 34-17 victory over Chicago.

The Lions' sixth victory in seven games was costly as they lost starting quarterback Earl Morrall for the rest of the season with a shoulder separation.

Munson, who finished the season with 1,574 passing yards, will undergo surgery tomorrow.

Cowboys 10, Oilers 0

At Houston, tackles Harvey Martin and Ed (Too Tall) Jones led a hard charging Dallas defense which sacked Dan Pastorini seven times and limited the Oilers to 31 offensive yards for a 10-0 Cowboys' victory.

Dallas, 6-5, kept alive its slim hopes of a ninth straight playoff appearance and derailed all such post-season hopes for Houston, 5-6.

Credit the Cowboy defense. Martin, Jones, Bill Gregory, Jethro Pugh and Pat Tommyrocked Pastorini for 76 yards in losses and finally forced him from the game late in the third quarter. The secondary allowed Oiler receivers 13 catches for 55 yards and intercepted substitute quarterback Lynn Dickey once.

Packers 34, Chargers 0

At Green Bay, Wis., the Packers turned San Diego mistakes into 17 points and John Hadl's passing carried the Packers to the rest of the way in a 34-0 triumph, their first shutout of the year.

Hadl completed 14 of 22 passes for 157 yards, including a 24-yard touchdown strike to MacArthur Lane, as the Packers ran up their biggest point total since November, 1972.

The Chargers moved the ball well after taking the opening kickoff—to the Packers 35, their deepest penetration until late in the final period—but Clarence Williams picked off a Dan Fouts pass to stifle the drive.

Patriots 27, Colts 17

At Baltimore, Jim Plunkett passed to a linebacker-turned-pass-receiver for one touchdown and plunged for a second to lead New England to a 27-17 victory over the Colts and keep alive their flickering hopes for a playoff berth.

Ending a three-game losing streak, the injury-plagued Patriots took advantage of two big breaks after a scoreless first period to saddle Baltimore with its ninth loss against two victories.

Kansas 33, Colorado 19

At Manhattan, Kan., Kansas State—blending the passing of quarterback Steve Grogan and the running of newcomers Kevin Cox and Jim Couch—closed a frustrating season on a rousing note, whipping favored Colorado, 33-19.

## A Scholarship, Just for Kicks

Ohio State's Tom Klaban (right) prepares to kick his third of four field goals in game against Michigan Saturday. His performance apparently earned him a scholarship. After the Czech-born, soccer-style kicker scored all of Ohio State's 12 points, coach Woody Hayes said, "We had planned to put him on a grant in the spring, but we're going to do it right now."

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## Ohio State Edges Michigan by 2 Points on 4 Field Goals

### Will Play in Rose Bowl

By Gordon S. White Jr.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Ohio State failed to score a touchdown against Michigan yesterday but won the first game of the season when Tom Klaban kicked four field goals to beat the Wolverines, 10-8.

Following a secret vote by Big-10 athletic directors today, the state was selected to represent the Big-10 in the Rose Bowl. It will be an unprecedented first straight appearance for the Buckeyes in the New Year's Day classic. They will face the University of Southern California.

Because coach Woody Hayes' ckeys won, the 10 conference athletic directors had to meet in Iago to vote on whether Ohio State or Michigan will go to the Rose Bowl. The fact that the story was by only two points and the fact that the Buckeyes ever crossed the Michigan goal could have played a part in the decision. Ohio State needs support from six of the 10 athletic directors. If the two schools each had five supporters, Michigan would have gone to the Rose Bowl. Ohio State represented the conference last year.

The big game resembled one of those professional struggles that the NFL has so often when, after Michigan scored a touchdown on opening drive, the two college teams slugged it out and let their placement kickers settle the tie. What it amounted to was that Klaban, a junior from Cincinnati, proved to be a better left-goal kicker than Lantry, a senior from Oxford, Mich.

Missed 3 Attempts

Lantry booted a 37-yard field goal with five minutes to go in the first quarter, giving the Wolverines a 10-0 lead. But the left-kicker missed three other left-goal attempts—51, 58 and 62—of 33 yards.

Klaban booted three field goals in the second period of 47, 25 and 3 yards, tying a Buckeye record of three field goals in a half, then the placement specialist hit a 45-yard goal at the end of the third quarter.

Michigan, one of four remaining major college teams to be undefeated and untied before yesterday, finished the regular season with a 10-1 win-loss mark. Ohio State, which was upset by Michigan State two weeks ago, finished with a similar mark of 9-1.

This game never produced the spectacular ground thrusters expected of both teams. This may be largely because the two defenses took control, particularly in the second half.

Archie Griffin, Ohio State's tailback, picked up 111 yards in 25 carries to increase his national collegiate record, in which he has picked up over 100 yards in 22 straight games. But Michigan's tailback, Gordon Bell, just matched Griffin in effort, also carrying 25 times and picking up 108 yards.

The two junior runners symbolized the equal strengths of the two offenses, which finished the day in a dead heat for team rushing yardage at 195 each and are on a par in passing; Ohio State had 58 yards in the air and Michigan 56. But the most notable similarity of their passing games was that neither was effective when it counted most.

The Real Heroes

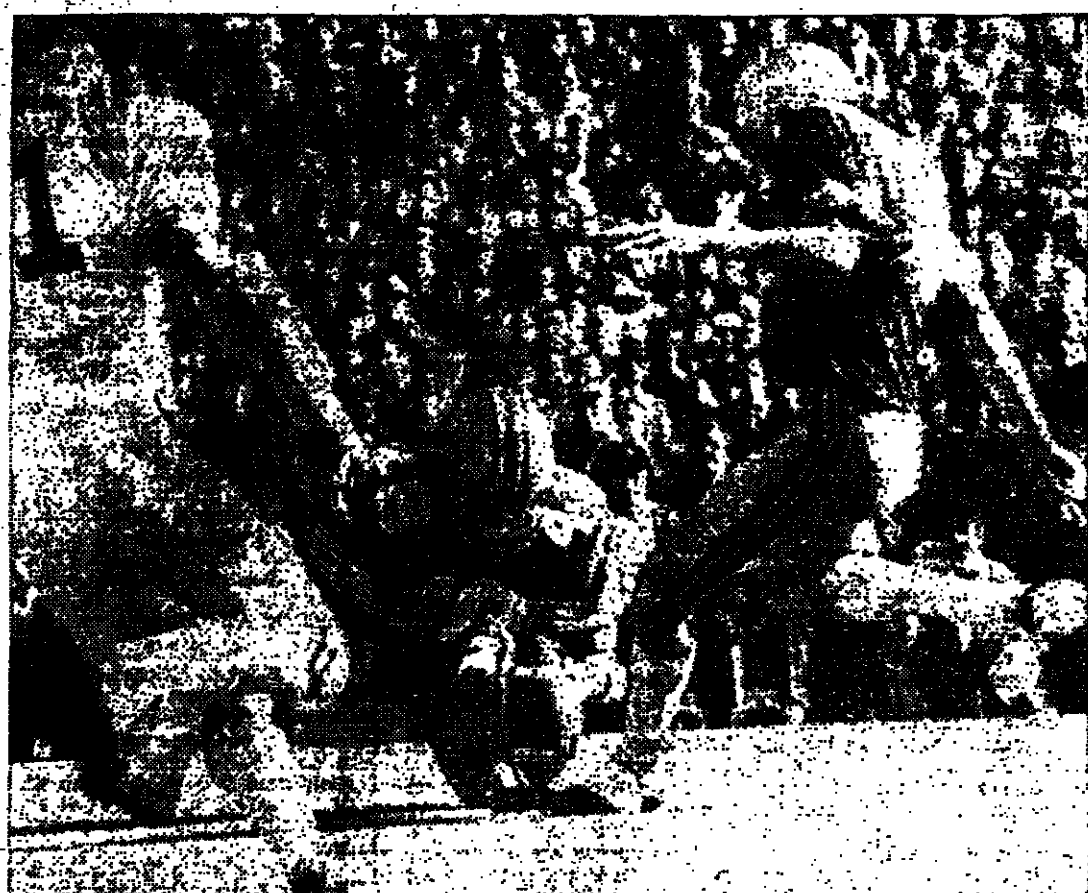
Two of the real heroes of the contest were Ohio State's Pete Wink, a huge, quick defensive tackle, and Michigan's Jeff Beringer, an equally huge and able defensive tackle. Beringer was obviously assigned to Griffin and he stuck to coach O. Schmeckel's orders and knocked the running star many times at the line of scrimmage, sometimes even from behind.

Griffin's biggest single gain was a 18-yard thrust early in the first half. The fact that he and other Ohio State runners never scored assists to the fine defenses put front for the Wolverines.

Cusick destroyed some of the best laid plans of the Wolverines in several key third-down plays when Dennis Franklin, the Michigan quarterback, had to pass.

### U.S. Ties Baseball Series

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Nov. 24 (AP)—The United States tied the world amateur baseball playoff series yesterday at the game each, defeating Nicaragua, 4-3.



## Southern Cal Gets Another Trip to Rose Bowl

LOS ANGELES, Nov. 24 (UPI)—Anthony Davis shattered O.J. Simpson's Pacific-8 rushing record yesterday when he handled the ball and wound up with 196 yards to lead the University of Southern California to a 24-9 romp over UCLA and clinch the Trojans' third straight trip to the Rose Bowl.

Davis, increasing his USC rushing total to 3,600 yards, also scored his 48th career touchdown while Trojan quarterback Pat Haden passed for a TD and ran for another. Davis poked the ball 31 times against the Bruins.

The seventh-ranked Trojans, who collide with Notre Dame here next Saturday, earned the right to go to Pasadena on New Year's Day for the seventh time in nine seasons. They will be re-matched with either Ohio State or Michigan.

Oklahoma 28, Nebraska 14

At Lincoln, Oklahoma's Sooner overpowered Nebraska, 28-14, with a devastating ground attack to win their second consecutive

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